The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 266.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 6, 1872.

The statement of Prince Gortschakoff's nation of the Chancellorship of the Empire is positively denied by the Journal des Debats, which asserts, more- that the Prince has no intention of the

The Russian Government is, like that certain cliques are endeavoring to out of the American, a "strong Government." That is, it covers a very large of country with Executive orders from national capital, and handles the people a good deal of familiarity when provost guard of a particular locality becomes affronted at the "disloyalty" that section. At a town in the south part of the empire, the police, by of throwing cold water on the liar Easter festivities in which the people were indulging, got out the fire-engines played upon the celebrants from the e. This playful attention from the officers being resented by the populace, they fired upon by the military, and many them mown down in the swath of the d'armes' volleys. And then there was in that village—but no more Easter

petition for which any enterprising autograph hunter would undoubtedly be glad to a very handsome sum, has recently come Earl Granville's hands. It is from Carlyle, Mill, Froude, and many other distinguished English writers, and asks the Foreign Minister to do all in his power to about an International Copyright between England and America. may be that Granville will not, until the recently ratified between the two tries, and about which so much ado is being made, is carried into effect or abrogated, feel like undertaking the struction of any more Anglo-American ties. He may rest assured, however, and may Messrs. Carlyle, Mill, *et al.*, that nearly all intelligent American people recognize the justice of these gentlemen's request; that Congress is going to pass a law British authors a fair show in America just as soon as it gets time for that purpose—*i. e.*, after all the Tariff bills, land- jobs, etc., are out of the way.

Mr. Pig Iron Kelley proposes to put the tariff question to the House very plainly and bluntly to-morrow, by moving to strike out the enacting clause of the Ways and Means Committee's report. This motion will not be debatable, and a test is thus expected to be reached at once. It is not likely, however, to afford the P. I. interest much satisfaction, as it is said that the Burchard and Finkelnburg bill, which embodies much of the principle of Revenue Reform, has majority in the House. Be that as it may, it would be a disgraceful thing if the House would deliberately kill its Committee's bill without affording an opportunity for amendments to suit the views of members,—sending it to judgment, like Hamlet's uncle, with its mortal follies on its head. Nevertheless, a square test on Revenue Reform is desirable, in order that the people of the several Congressional Districts may, in accordance with the plan adopted at Cincinnati, pass their own verdict upon the faithfulness of their members, as representatives of the popular interests.

The Greeley column is swelling apace. Besides the long list of influential journals rallied under the Liberal banner in the telegrams of Saturday night, there are several others, including the *Westliche Post*, the principal German organ in St. Louis, recorded to-day. In New York, the *Tribune*, the *Express*, the *Sun*, the *News*, the *Telegram*, and several minor papers are already committed unequivocally to the support of the Cincinnati ticket and platform, and the *Herald* eulogizes the candidates from day to day. In Brooklyn, the *Eagle*, which is the organ of the Democracy in that Democratic city, and in fact the only influential paper in Brooklyn, has heartily joined the Greeley phalanx. The Titusville *Courier* (Dem.) is another in the same category. Ratification meetings are being held everywhere. One, at Dixon, Ill., had for one of its speakers a United States Collector, who (if we may be allowed to pervert a well-worn trope) took his official head in his hand for the purpose. The prospects for the acquiescence of the Democrats in the nominations are better and better, though August Belmont and the *World*, to put the best face possible upon the present plight of their old organization, make a show of hesitancy. At Washington, the President is said to be waiting for Greeley to sink into oblivion, if it takes all summer; and while he waits, his friends are considering whether or no they had not better nominate another in his place, in view of the "dangerous" character of the Cincinnati nomination.

The teetotum, by which the State Department of the Washington Administration appears to regulate its position with regard to the Treaty of Washington, has again been spun around, and has fallen the other side up from what it was three days ago. Now you see Consequential Damages in the treaty, and now you don't see 'em. On Monday we insisted upon the letter of our case, yea, and all the figures thereof to the uttermost of the £800,000,000, more or less, which we had demanded. On Wednesday it was all a joke you know, Mr. Bull; really, it was merely a piece of pleasantry, to let you know how it feels to be asked for Consequential Damages; and Mr. Bull was given to understand that we would not for a moment think of taking a cent of money on the strength of those claims, no matter how much might be awarded. But on Saturday again we stood upon our bond, and demanded, not, perhaps, the whole £800,000,000, but at least "a sum in gross" which should transcend the total of direct claims, even suppose all those to have been favorably adjudicated, which should, in short, form a sort of split-the-difference between the direct and indirect, the finite and the infinite.

Our Washington correspondent gives an account of the meanderings in and out of the State Department on this question, from which it will appear that the vague and vacillating policy which has been manifested in the correspondence of Secretary Fish with Earl Granville and Minister Schenck has borne fruit in a new dead-lock on the Geneva question. This was the occasion of the mysterious council at the White House on Saturday, at which, for the first time, the advice of the Foreign Committees of Congress on the subject was sought. The trouble is that Granville interprets Fish's note of the 27th April as a downright surrender of the position assumed in the note of April 6, in answer to Granville's second. To do this would give the Administration a bad prestige for the coming campaign. Hence the council. What was done at it has not yet transpired with any considerable accuracy; but as that prince of diplomatists, the pure and upright Simon Cameron, was there, we feel sure that he will yet bring everything out happily.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, but higher on breadstuffs, while provisions were dull. Mess pork was a shade easier, closing at $12.55a12.60 for cash or seller the month, and $12.65a12.70 for seller June. Lard was nominally unchanged at $8.65 for cash, and $8.80a8.87 1-2 for seller June. Meats were easier, at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders, 6 5-8c for short ribs, and 7 1-8c for short clear. Lake freights were more active, but easier, closing at 8c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and easier, selling at 83c, but closing at 82 1-2a83c per gallon. Flour was firm and in good demand at $6.50a8.00 for good to choice spring extras. Wheat was nervous and irregular, averaging 3 1-2c higher than on Friday, but closed weak at $1.40 3-4a1.41 cash, and $1.49 seller June. Corn was 1-2a5 8c higher, closing weak at 43 3-4a44c cash, and 44 7-8a45c seller June. Oats averaged 3-8a1 2c higher, but closed weak at 36a36 1-2c cash, and 37 1-2a37 3-4c seller June. Rye was strong at Friday's outside quotation, at 80c for No. 2. Barley was firm, and quiet at 55a57c for No. 2, according to location. The hog market was more active, and a shade firmer, but the large supply prevented any advance. Sales were effected at $3.80a4.20. Cattle met with an active demand at unchanged prices. Sheep were quiet and steady.

POLITICAL.

Grant Congressmen Complain of the Practical Character of the Cincinnati Joke.

The Possible Necessity of Abandoning Grant Already Discussed.

Leading Newspapers, English and German, Coming Out for Greeley and Brown.

The Conservative Press of South Carolina Indorse the Liberal Ticket.

What Belmont Says of the Cincinnati Nominations.

August Belmont on the Cincinnati Nominations—Tone of the New York City Press.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Democratic leaders in New York are seriously studying what course they shall pursue toward the Cincinnati nominations, and the pressure to adopt them, and make Greeley also the Democratic standard-bearer, is developing unexpected strength. A reporter has questioned August Belmont since his return from the West. Belmont talked of the situation very cautiously, but remarked to the reporter that half a loaf is better than no bread. The reporter asked, "Do you mean by that observation that there is a probability of the Democratic Convention accepting the Cincinnati platform and candidates?" Belmont replied, "I can't tell. This is now but a bombshell. We must wait until we see its effect on the press, the people, and, in fact, on many things. It must develop. I go further. It may be policy to adopt the ticket. Greeley, in my opinion, will run well in the Southern States; but, as I said before, it is too soon to judge yet. I will do most anything to beat this Administration; not that I have anything against Grant, but I do not like his idea of Government. The Philadelphia Convention must meet yet, and then the Democratic party will have to act wisely. It is my opinion that the Liberal ticket will be withdrawn in September if the Democrats make a good nomination. In the meantime I judge that it is best for the party to say or do nothing. That is better. What we would say now would probably be turned against us when nominations are made."

Ben Wood and Fernando Wood, who were in favor of Judge Davis, are out without reserve in favor of adopting the Greeley ticket, acting, so it is reported, on Judge Davis' advice. In the Sunday *News* to-day Ben Wood has a double-leaded editorial, headed, "Horace Greeley for President." The article contains the following remarks: "The Cincinnati Convention acted wisely and well in nominating Horace Greeley for President, and we are decidedly of opinion that the Democratic National Convention ought to indorse the nomination, and that with such endorsement Greeley will be surely elected. There is no man in all the North who in a single-handed contest can poll as many votes in the South as he, and it must be borne in mind that no opponent of Grant can be elected unless he got a majority of the Southern electoral votes. We believe that Horace Greeley will get nine-tenths of them all, and that he may get every one if there shall be no other candidate in the field but him and Grant. He can also certainly carry New York if the Democrats will support him, and we believe he can as certainly carry Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, which, with Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and other Southern States, would elect him. If, however, the Democrats shall nominate a candidate of their own, we fear the opposition vote will be hopelessly divided between him and Greeley, and that Grant will be elected. We do not counsel the disbandment of the Democratic party, nor the sacrifice of any principle. We do not indorse the Cincinnati platform. We do not desire that Democratic Conventions shall indorse it. We hope Mr. Greeley will be slow to commit himself to some of its declarations, which we believe to have been hastily made; but we do indorse his nomination, and shall urge the Democratic Convention to do so. Not that he is exactly the candidate we would prefer, but because we believe we can elect him, and thereby establish Democratic principles in the administration of the Federal Government."

The *Herald* again praises Greeley in spite of what it calls his erratic traits, but does not agree to support him, but its comments on Grant are severe, telling him the people are weary and disgusted with the Washington Treaty muddle, and that the disgraceful and painful condition of affairs in the Southern States and other evils which have been forcibly exposed at Cincinnati, have made the Administration unpopular outside of office-holders. There is no enthusiasm or affection for it. For General Grant, personally, the people still have much respect, but little or none for his Administration. Unless he changes his course and Cabinet, he will run a great risk of being defeated next November.

Grant Congressmen and the Liberal Republican Ticket—The Sober Second Thought.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Now that two days have elapsed since the nominations were made at Cincinnati, and people have had time to recover from the surprise and excitement occasioned by the announcement of the action of the Convention, the views of public men and of experienced politicians begin to have some value as indications of the drift of opinions. Even in two short days there are important changes to note, and new phases of opinion expressed that are worth chronicling, and not the least important is, that few people can now be found outside of the White House who laugh at the Cincinnati ticket. There they are said to be quite jolly over it, from the President down to the door-keeper, and the President is reported to have declared that no nomination could have been made which would have injured him so little, and that in a month the whole affair would be forgotten, and that nobody would admit that he had gone to Cincinnati. The Administration supporters in the Senate and House have ceased to talk of the action of the Convention as a capital joke or an absurd fiasco. They are as solemn as owls, and when they refer to the matter at all, which is not often, it is in such terms as these: "A dangerous nomination," "formidable movement," "sure to split the party," "looks as if we were going to the devil," and like phrases, uttered in dismal tones to each other. The most melancholy man in the Senate on Saturday was Conkling, who was not seen to smile once during the whole day, except while reading the news of the disaffection of a portion of the Cincinnati Liberals. Friends of Conkling say that he takes a gloomy view of the situation, and anticipates nothing but political ruin to himself as the result of the Liberal movement. The President's more hopeful view is understood to be owing to his belief that the Democrats will not touch the Cincinnati ticket, but will nominate candidates of their own, and that, in consequence, Greeley and Brown will disappear from the field, leaving him a square fight to make with the Democrats, with the Republican party at his back as solid as it was in 1868. Few of the politicians of either party take this view to-day. Most Administration men say that the Greeley movement will have gained such an impetus by the time the Democratic Convention is held that, if it is not indorsed by that Convention, it will not be possible to switch it on to the Grant track. One of two things, they argue, will happen: Either the movement will fizzle completely in a fortnight, of which, they admit, there is little probability, or it will have gained such a numerous and determined following before the Democratic Convention meets, that it will no longer be a faction, but a great party not to be transferred to Grant to avert the danger of the election of a Democrat. Strange to say, there is already some talk of abandoning Grant and nominating some other man at Philadelphia as a course which there is just a remote possibility it may be necessary to do to save the party, and it is whispered about that, if matters come to this pass, Colfax would be the man to pacify the troubled elements and bring back the disaffected Liberals. Nothing so well shows the strength of the Liberal ticket as these suggestions of the possible necessity of throwing Grant overboard which one hears before most of the men who were at Cincinnati, have had time to get back to their homes. The Democrats are much more circumspect in their utterances than they were when the news of Greeley's success was received. It is seldom that one can be found to declare positively that the Democratic Convention will not indorse the Cincinnati ticket; whereas, on Friday, there were numbers who were outspoken in this opinion. Almost all now express a willingness to support Greeley if their Convention decides to take him up. There is, however, a belief generally entertained that his nomination has increased the chances of success for a Democratic candidate if it shall be thought judicious to put one into the field. It is admitted, however, by leading Democrats that there are strong reasons for not nominating a Democrat, chiefly Greeley's great popularity in the South, and the certainty of his carrying New York and Pennsylvania. The Liberal Republicans are entirely satisfied with the nominations, and their confidence in the strength of the ticket has hourly increased from the moment it was announced. This confidence is derived not only from comparison of views among themselves and from the response that has come from the country, but from the obvious alarm of the Administration men.

Liberal Republicanism in the Rock River Valley.

DIXON, Ill., May 4.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held in this city to-night. Colonel John Dement called the meeting to order, and nominated G. Weimer, Esq., as Chairman, and Sherwood Dixon was selected Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Colonel John Dement, Hon. John V. Eustace, Geo. L. Schuler, Esq., and Mr. J. D. Boardman. All the speakers concurred in the opinion that, while the nomination of Horace Greeley was not what they had hoped for, and not as well suited for this section of the country as some other might have been, yet it is probably the strongest that could have been made, under the circumstances; it is not only inexpedient for the Democracy to nominate a candidate, but folly; that the redemption of the country from the hands of the plunderers and violators of law who now have control of it is of more consequence than the maintenance of party organization; that the occasion demands an uprising of the honest men of all parties in aid of the Cincinnati nominees, by which means only can the Grant Republicans be defeated.

The reference of the tariff question to the Congressional districts is looked upon as a well-timed step toward a speedy restoration of each of the three branches of the Government to its original power and authority. The speakers were interrupted with frequent and loud applause and their sentiments met with almost unanimous approval from the Democrats and Liberals.

From Another Correspondent.

DIXON, Ill., May 5.—The old fires are rekindled in the Rock River Valley. We had a glorious Greeley meeting here last night at Union Hall, amid the firing of cannon and bands of music. Union Hall was crowded, standing room being at a premium. Gustave Weimer, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Sherwood Dixon, Secretary. The speakers were Colonel John Dement, Judge John V. Eustace, General George L. Schuler, and John D. Boardman, ex-editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph* and *Herald*, and now United States Collector here. The Cincinnati platform was enthusiastically indorsed. Speeches were made dropping all old party ties and associations, and uniting on Greeley and Brown. Depend upon it that the masses are for the Liberal Republican movement.

The New York Sun Indorses the Cincinnati Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The *Sun* in the morning takes more decided ground in support of Greeley. It warns the Democrats that not to accept the Liberal Republican ticket will result in their defeat, and advises the Philadelphia Convention also to nominate Greeley if they desire the Re[illegible]tion.

St. Louis Papers out for Greeley and Brown.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—The *Times* of this city says: "We shall support Greeley and Brown cheerfully by laboring for an indorsement of their candidacy by the Democratic National Convention; because, first, we believe they can be elected; second, because if elected, they will free us for ever from a semi-military despotism like that of Grant's; third, because both are able and honest men; fourth, because there is no prospect of doing much better, and great danger that we might do much worse; fifth, because if elected, there is hardly any danger of such a ticket being counted out by the method so well known to the Grant party. We predict that not only will the Democratic party indorse the ticket through their National Convention without dissent or division, but that it will acquire new and unexpected strength, and finally be ratified by the largest popular and Electoral vote given to any candidate since 1852."

The *Westliche Post*, the organ of Senator Schurz, announces, to-day, its support of the Greeley-Brown ticket in the following words: "After the anxious suspense which was felt here with regard to the Cincinnati Convention, it is by no means surprising that the result is not entirely satisfactory to many persons. It is true that Greeley is known throughout the land as an honest and well meaning man, and the Germans must especially appreciate the really noble position which his *Tribune* assumed, in contrast with all the other English papers, during the French-German war; but these very same Germans cannot, after all, help being to some extent alienated by some of their notions, which, to some extent, must be admitted to be not altogether liberal, and putting the question whether a more popular head might not have been given to the Reform movement, which certainly originated here. Entirely justified as this feeling and disappointment are, still the Grant party will not profit by them; for, when the people once begin to criticise, they are not likely to [illegible] Who would so much as think of Grant? If the Cincinnati Convention has not put forward the best man, that is surely no reason for voting for the worst. Frequently in life, and, above all, frequently in American politics, the experience is made that the best is simply not to be had, and, then, no resource remains for us than to accept the comparatively better."

Voorhees' Advice to the Democracy.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 5.—The following telegram from Mr. Voorhees is furnished the Agent of the Associated Press by the Editor of the Terre Haute *Journal*:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

"*To the Editor of the Journal:*

"The Democrats will meet as usual in National Convention, and through its authorized delegates nominate its candidates and declare its policy. Until then no man has the right to commit the party as to its future action. Its organization and principles should be maintained at all hazards.

(Signed) "D. W. VOORHEES."

The Current Swelling.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 5.—The *Courier*, Democratic organ, comes out strongly for Greeley for President, and says: "We are out to work for the overthrow of an Administration which has become a stench in the nostrils of a great majority of the American people."

Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5.—The Conservative press of South Carolina heartily indorse the Cincinnati ticket and platform as eminently acceptable to the South.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The *Gazette* urges the Democratic National Committee to select Baltimore as the place of meeting of the National Convention, and say, in such an event a building of magnitude proper for the occasion will be erected.

NEW YORK.

GOING ABROAD.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Passports have been procured for several members of the Tweed family, including the General, indicating an extended tour in Europe. It does not appear that the elder Tweed will accompany the party.

BUST OF MAZZINI.

Sculptor Porteni, of Milan, has accepted a commission for making a bust of Mazzini for the New York monument, and contributes a thousand francs to the fund.

NEW DREDGE BOAT.

The Government dredge boat, General McAlister, for use at the mouth of the Mississippi, has made a successful trip, and will soon go to New Orleans.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

Orpheus M. Bernard has been arrested for swindling the Franklin Savings Bank out of $3,400 by forged checks.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS

have been arrested on the border of Virginia and North Carolina, and committed to jail at Lynchburg. Press and dies for counterfeiting gold and silver coin were seized.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamers City of Washington and Baltic, from Liverpool.

Steamer Batavia, hence for Liverpool, damaged yesterday by collision, has repaired and proceeded.

MICHIGAN.

Boiler Explosion—Shot by a Woman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 5.—A boiler in Bigelow Brothers' mill, at Muskegon, exploded yesterday afternoon, destroying the mill, killing a lad named Samuel Kochlin, and seriously injuring several others.

A woman named Lizzie Gardner, proprietress of a house of ill-fame, shot her paramour, named George Wright, while he was trying to break into her room to beat her. He will probably die. The woman is in custody.

CINCINNATI.

Convention People Gone Home—The New Public Buildings.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—A Greeley mass meeting was held in Covington to-night.

The city has been almost entirely deserted by the Convention people. A few of the newspaper men remained for rest, and left to-night.

The Commissioners to select a site for the Post Office, have orders from Washington not to select a site for public buildings, until the arrival of Mr. Mullet, the Government architect, next week.

President Grant's Next Fourth of July.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 4.—Colonel Thomas Reynolds, of the local Committee of Arrangement, having in charge the preparations for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Madison, July 4, has a letter from Hon. G. W. Hazleton, stating that President Grant intends to be present on the occasion.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The lowest barometer over eastern Dakota will probably move eastward over the upper lake region, accompanied by brisk and high winds. Increased cloudiness and possibly threatening weather will prevail from the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys, to the upper lakes, and extend to the lower lakes, and clear weather over the New England, Middle, and Southern States, with southeasterly to southwesterly winds. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

Telegraphic Enterprise.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—From April 24, the time the Convention news began to be transmitted, to the night of May 3, the total special and regular reports transmitted from here by the Western Union Telegraph Company were five hundred and seventy-one thousand, five hundred and forty-one words.

WASHINGTON.

Latest Phase of the Alabama Claims Controversy.

A Serious Muddle Resulting from Mr. Fish's Last Blunder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Administration is all at sea again in regard to the indirect damages muddle. Secretary Fish received, on Friday, a despatch from General Schenck, in reply to the one which he sent a week ago yesterday, and the questions it presented were of so serious and perplexing a nature that the Foreign Committees of both Houses were invited to the State Department, yesterday morning, for the purpose of consultation. The situation to-day may be said to be exactly what it was before. Secretary Fish attempted to fix a compromise by means of a supplementary treaty, with the exception that, possibly, a new element of misunderstanding has been introduced, by the misinterpretation by Great Britain of Mr. Fish's meaning and object in his late correspondence with General Schenck, when Earl Granville made his first protest against the claims for indirect damages. Mr. Fish replied that the right of the United States to submit those claims for arbitration was undoubted; that we intended to stand by our case as submitted, and that the Geneva Conference was the only tribunal which could decide the question of its own jurisdiction. The State Department, in an unofficial way, defended its action here in Washington, and it was not for several weeks that there was any intimation in official quarters that no money award for these damages was expected, or even desired. Indeed, the language of the American case is held by every one who has studied it carefully to indicate that its writer, or the Secretary of State, under whose personal direction that particular part of the case is now known to have been prepared, both desired and expected that some money award would be made. This was the attitude of the Administration up to the time that Secretary Fish replied to Granville's second letter of protest, April 6. After this second letter, which is believed to have been the last communication on the subject made directly by the United States Government to that of Great Britain, was sent, the public had positive assurances that the attitude of the Administration had not changed, but that it still insisted on its original interpretation of the Treaty; but Secretary Fish, having apparently become satisfied that the British Government would withdraw from the Geneva Conference unless some understanding was arrived at, about this time sent a private letter or despatch to General Schenck, saying that the United States, in submitting the claims for indirect damages, did so in the hope that a favorable award would be made on them, but with a desire to have the great question of the extent of a nation's responsibility for such damages passed upon, and that we should be better pleased if they were rejected than if they were allowed, provided that decision could stand as a precedent in the future. This despatch was followed on Saturday, April 27, by a longer one, directing General Schenck to inform the British Government of the feeling of our Administration on this subject, and to intimate that if Great Britain would propose to the United States that some understanding be arrived at in regard to the question at issue, the United States would consider it in a friendly spirit. It is the reply to this despatch, received on Friday, that has roused the apprehensions of the Administration, and made it necessary to call on the Foreign Committees of Congress for counsel. It seems that Granville has interpreted the intimation which he has received, just as everybody in this country was obliged to, as an unconditional surrender. This is shown by the tenor of the despatch received on Friday; and it further appears that the British Ministry have not yet concluded whether they will accept this surrender or not. Secretary Fish insists that he has made no proposition to Great Britain, only given Granville to understand that he will entertain a proposition if it comes from him. Granville interprets this intimation as an offer to surrender, and wants time to consider the expediency of accepting. The Foreign Committees found the matter, as presented, very perplexing. One member of the House Committee told Mr. Fish that he ought to have called in the physicians before the patient got into so bad a way. The general opinion was that the only honorable way out was to go back to the original case, as submitted in December last, and stand by it without further explanation. Some members of the Committees, however, say that they don't see how the United States can back out, if Granville concludes to accept the proposition he understands to have been made, without causing still more hard feeling on the part of Great Britain. So the case now stands exactly as it did before Secretary Fish wrote his ill-advised letter to Schenck, except that our State Department, in the eyes of almost everybody in Washington, without regard to party, has disgraced itself by a weak attempt to surrender. General Butler said on Saturday that he should introduce a resolution in the House to-morrow declaring it to be the sense of that body that the Government must stand by the case originally presented.

THE TARIFF BILL.

As soon as the Tariff bill comes up in the House, which will probably be on Tuesday, Mr. Kelley intends to move to strike out the enacting clause as a means of killing the bill. This motion is not debatable, and will at once result in a test vote. If it carries, the bill will be dead, and there will be nothing before the House on the subject of tariff but Kelly's substitute, which has the support of Maynard and himself, and in a qualified way, of Dawes, who greatly prefers it to the bill of the majority. It is not believed, however, that Kelley can carry his motion. There has been no canvass of the House but the friends of the Burchard-Finkelnburg bill are positive that they have a good working majority on their side, and expect after the defeat of Kelley's movement, which they regard as certain, to proceed with the consideration of the bill by paragraphs for amendments and speeches under the five minute rule. Two weeks is probably the shortest time in which the bill can be perfected, and finally passed, if it is to be passed.

[To the Associated Press.]

LATEST PHASE OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There is no change in the position of the Alabama question since the recent semi-official publication in which it was said the claims for indirect damages had not and would not be withdrawn. This Government has not in its statement or counter statement asked the Tribunal of Arbitrators to draw any distinction between the two classes of claims for direct or indirect damages, but both have been submitted together in the hope that the Tribunal will exercise the power conferred upon it to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States. The suggestion that we would not ask the Tribunal for any money consideration for indirect damages, provided Great Britain would not claim compensation for similar injuries under like circumstances, and was discussed by prominent gentlemen of both countries before the intimation was made to Great Britain that we would accept it as an easy and satisfactory solution of the present difficulty; that it appears from conversations in prominent circles that Great Britain does not deem it necessary to officially make the declaration or to enter into such a stipulation, for the reason that she never admitted the principle of claims for indirect damages as between nations, and adheres to her position on the question as heretofore expressed.

RULE OF PROMOTION.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs reported adversely on the bill providing for the advancement of Homer C. Blake one grade in the navy by special act of Congress, as without precedent, and saying no promotion should be made, and no officer dismissed by sentence of court-martial should be restored except on recommendation of the President, and that the law allowing the advance of any officer thirty numbers in his own grade should be repealed.

MAIL CONTRACT.

The Post Office Committee report in favor of the renewal of the present contract for carrying the mails to Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The London *Telegraph* of April 23, says: "No premature utterance from the lips of the Prime Minister, or of the Foreign Secretary, must be permitted to afford President Grant an excuse for saying that England, least of all the House of Lords, has put the Treaty of Washington to death. To all who, in spite of past disappointments, wish well to the Treaty of Washington, and believe in the possibility of its still being brought to a successful issue, it will be evident that angry controversy on the subject, in popular assemblies like the House of Commons or House of Representatives, is, above all things, to be deprecated."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Rev. E. P. Wadhams, for twenty-two years priest in the Albany Diocese, was consecrated Bishop of Ogdensburgh yesterday, by Archbishop McCloskey.

—John B. Wilkinson, a wood turner, of Baltimore, aged 27, killed his wife, aged 23, last night, by cutting her head open with a cleaver. He then took strychnine, but will recover. He was committed to prison.

—Governor Hoffman has ordered the counsel on both sides in the case of Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, to appear before him to argue the question of extradition.

—J. M. Stuart, bridge-builder on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, was run over by a construction train on Saturday, and instantly killed.

—A despatch from Holden, Mo., says there is the best assurance for saying that, if the Sheriff of Cass County fails to perform his duty, the United States authorities will arrest the assassins of Stephenson, Kline and Dusro, in the face of Governor Brown's proclamation.

FOREIGN.

Probable Suppression of the Spanish Revolution.

Don Carlos' Forces Routed, and Himself Driven Across the French Border.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 4.—A remarkable speech was delivered in the National Assembly to-day by Deputy Audiffret Pasquier upon the conduct of the army contractors, whom he stigmatized as shameless and dishonest, and said the Government should see to it that the frauds of the past, which had [illegible], should not be tolerated in the future. In the army only could be found the best school for the young generation, and all must serve in it alike, and it should not be subject to the demoralization consequent upon the bad service of contractors. The speech created a genuine enthusiasm in the Chambers, which was unprecedented, and the Assembly passed a resolution ordering it to be printed and copies circulated throughout all the Communes of France.

PARIS, May 5.—The report of the Commission on Capitulations exonerates the General Commanding in the Lower Rhine Department of all blame for the surrender of Lichtenberg, and reprimands the commanders who capitulated at Marsal and Vetry le Francais.

General Cissey, Minister of War, announced that vigorous justice shall be meted out to all Generals who surrendered during the war. There is no doubt that court-martials will be ordered in the cases of Generals Wimpffen and Uhrich.

Edouard Allou, the well-known advocate, declares that he will not defend Marshal Bazaine.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 4.—Evening.—The latest information from the province of Navarre is that hostilities have commenced between the insurrectionists, commanded by Carlos, and the troops led by Marshal Serrano. General Rivera is harassing the rear of the insurgent forces, who are surrounded by loyal troops.

A band of Carlists, under command of Rotundo, has been completely defeated.

MADRID, May 5.—A despatch from San Sebastian this afternoon, says: "The division under Moriones to-day, completely defeated the Carlists concentrated on Navarre, after a conflict of nine hours. The troops carried the villages of Cavasa at the point of the bayonet. The whole Carlist centre is captured. It is said that Don Carlos is a prisoner.

PARIS, May 5.—The following is the latest news of Don Carlos' movements, and the state of affairs in Spain: Don Carlos arrived in Vera, in Navarre, twenty miles north of Pampeluna on Thursday. He immediately issued two proclamations, one of which begins, "Spaniards and Soldiers," the watchword is God and country. The King appeals to your honor on God's altar to annihilate the foreigner. He promises peace, abundance, and liberty."

On the 2d inst., bands of Carlists existed in the Provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alava, Teruel, Castellon, Barcelona, Tarragona, Serida, Valencia, Segoria, Avila, Burgos, Aragon, Leon, Valladolid, and Oveido. The Spanish Government has fears of a rising of Republicans in the South. Thirty Deputies only attended the sitting of the Cortes on the 2d.

MADRID, May 5, 9 p. m.—Don Carlos, with only 200 adherents, has passed through Unza, flying into France. The battle in which he received his complete defeat was fought at Oranquieta yesterday. Of the Carlist forces engaged, 38 were killed and 747 taken prisoners. The insurrection is at an end.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 5.—A serious riot took place in Kharkof, a large market town in South Russia last Wednesday, caused by the interference of police with the Easter amusements of the people. The fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowds, by throwing water on them. This so exasperated the populace that they attacked the police and fire stations and gutted them. The Governor ordered out the troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereupon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded. The mobs then dispersed, and at last accounts the city was quiet, but under martial law.

PARIS, May 5.—The *Journal des Debats* denies the truth of the report published by the *Historial Diplomatique* that the Czar has accepted the resignation of Prince Gortschakoff and appointed his successor. The *Journal* denies that Gortschakoff even tendered his resignation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4.—A memorial was presented to Earl Granville yesterday, early, urging Her Majesty's Government to secure a just and equitable copyright treaty with the United States. Among the signers were Carlyle, Froude, John Stuart Mill, Huxley, Morley, and Ruskin. Lord Granville replied that the Government would carefully consider the subject.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27, via HAVANA, May 5.—Confidence is strongly returning, and the prospects of commerce improving. Anarchy continues in Durango, San Luis, Zacatecas and Jolies. Government forces are occupying the places held by Yucatan insurgents. Rocha has destroyed the remnants of Dovata Guerra's insurgent troops.

Guzman, the new member of the Claims Commission, leaves on the 14th of May, for Washington.

Velasco has resigned the Ministry of the Interior. Lerdo de Tegodo is recovering from a dangerous illness, and becomes Foreign Minister.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 4—2:00 p. m.—Consols, money, 93¼; account, 93¼. Bonds, '62, 90; '65, 91¼; '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, May 3.—Rentes, 54f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11@11¼d; Orleans, 11¼@11½d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 1d. Flour, 27@28s. Corn, 28s 6d. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 30s; short ribs, 34s 6d.

MURDERERS TO BE HANGED.

Butchery of an entire Family in North Carolina—The Sentence of the Adairs—History of a Diabolical Tragedy in the Mountains—What the Assassins Say.

Hendersonville, N. C., (April 29) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The spring term of the Superior Court for the county of Henderson closed on Tuesday. It was chiefly remarkable for the sentencing of Columbus Adair, Govan Adair, and Martin Bernard, for the murder of the Weston family. They were convicted at the last term of the Superior Court, but they appealed to the Supreme Court, and that court refused a *venire de novo*. The sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Henry. The progress of the trial was eagerly watched by the two great political parties of the State, the attempt having been made by the defence to fasten the murder upon the Ku-Klux Klan. The murder was, indeed, one of atrocity without parallel in the criminal records of this State.

On the night of the 16th of April, in the County of Rutherford, Silas Weston, an inoffensive negro, was shot dead while he was quietly eating his supper, his son and daughter stabbed to the heart, his wife stricken down as she exclaimed, "O God! Silas, we are murdered!" the brains of the infant lying in the cradle dashed out on the floor, and the house fired by a band of desperadoes. The heat of the fire roused from her death-like stupor the mother, who, though wounded in a dozen places and covered with blood, had only been shocked by the blow which the ruffians, doubtless, thought had killed her. Though so terribly wounded as to be scarcely able to move, she dragged herself to the door of the cabin, drawing with her the body of a dead child, which the intense heat forced her to leave at the door, and in a few minutes the cabin was burned to ashes.

Polly Weston alone was spared. She had recognized the murderers as they shot her husband and children, and as they struck her to the floor. She swore positively that Columbus Adair, Govan Adair, and Martin Bernard committed the crime. All attempts to shake her testimony proved futile. A chain of corroborative testimony established their guilt beyond all possible doubt, and they were convicted by a jury of their own politics and of their own choice.

"Though doomed to a felon's death, as we are," Govan added vehemently, "we are the innocent victims of the infamous K. K. K., the *real* perpetrators of the murder.

"Had we been allowed a new trial, from facts deduced since our conviction we would have shown a deep-laid plan in the K. K. K., to destroy Silas Weston and his entire family.

"We could have shown it by affidavits made by Ku-Klux prisoners, now in custody of the United States Marshal, to the effect that it was the settled determination of the Klan to destroy the Weston family because Silas Weston married Polly, a white woman, and, under the Constitution of the Klan, all miscegenists were doomed to death."

Govan Adair is about 28 years old. He was very communicative, and rattled away at the rate of 100 words a minute. Columbus, his brother, was reticent, but during the interview occasionally laughed or made some humorous remark. Bernard was sullen, and during the conversation rarely raised his repulsive face.

The Adairs said: "We are guiltless of this murder, and wish our statement put forth to the world."

Their counsel, Major Erwin, who ranks at the head of the profession in this State as a criminal lawyer, made a desperate attempt to fasten the crime upon the Ku-Klux-Klan, who had perpetrated many outrages in Rutherford.

The murderers are to be hanged on the 14th of June next. The *Sun* correspondent had an interview with the prisoners the evening after the sentence. They seemed cool and collected, evidently not realizing their situation.

"In swearing that we committed the murder, Polly Weston swore falsely."

Govan fiercely exclaimed, "The abandoned prostitute was not to be believed on oath!"

"The jury, though selected by our counsel, did not please us, and Judge Cloud did us foul injustice in admitting incompetent testimony, and in his charge to the jury."

Correspondent. You are Republicans, are you not?

"Yes. We were in the Federal service during the war, and have been active Republicans since its close. It was our adhesion to the party that made us so obnoxious to the Klan. The scheme for the murder of the Weston family was well concocted and carried out, and the innocent are to suffer for the sins of the guilty. We hope but little from Executive clemency, and are prepared to endure the worst. We shall die game,' and leave no confession."

They are regarded in their own country as desperate men, who will not scruple to commit any crime, however dark.

Possibly, as the 14th of June approaches, they may make a confession, but in all probability they will, to quote their own language, die "game" without leaving to the world a statement of the butchery of Silas Weston and his inoffensive family.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY OF NEW YORK, CASH ASSETS, $3,666,242.85.

JAMES B. FLOYD, AGENT. REMOVED TO 168 LASALLE-ST. BRYAN BLOCK.

REMOVAL.

TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE

Have removed to their new store, Nos. 50 and 52 EAST MADISON-ST., with a full line of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally.

REMOVAL.

Herring's Safes WILL BE FOUND AT No. 46 State-st., On and after Monday, 29th inst. HERRING & CO., 46 State-st., and cor. of Fourteenth st. and Indiana-av.

REMOVED.

BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk and Vault Light Manufacturers, have removed to the northwest corner of Clinton and Jackson-sts., (West Division), where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

WM. A. TRAVIS Will be found at Bryan Block, Room 16, on and after Monday 6th inst.

C. R. FIELD & CO. Have removed to 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block, near LaSalle-st.

LOUIS WUNDERLE, Merchant Tailor. Has removed from No. 156 to No. 197 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. B. LANGLEY, Wholesale Dealer in Watches Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. NO. 21 SOUTH CANAL ST.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor, Removed to Room 22 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

GEO. H. FROST, CITY SURVEYOR, 300 WABASH-AV.

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG, Fashionable FURNITURE, [Late 266 Randolph-st.] 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE! STONE! STONE!

TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned having opened a quarry of very superior Fire-Proof Building Stone, are now prepared to supply all dimensions at short notice and very low rates. Parties contemplating building are requested to call and examine this stone. Analysis and samples can be seen by applying to S. McKICHAN & CO., 51 Market-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights! Stated conclave at Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, May 6, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on K. T. Order. By order of the E. C., JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Firemen's Benevolent Association.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held at Room 5, new City Hall, La Salle-st. entrance, on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 7½ p. m. D. J. SWENIE, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Fifth National Bank, OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, at the close of business April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$942,882.40
Overdrafts		6,328.91
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		457,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		4,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$183,767.44	
Due from other National Banks	48,444.28	
Due from other banks and bankers	618.66	
		234,808.38
Banking house	$14,178.06	
Other real estate	41,282.13	
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00	
		60,458.19
Current expenses		9,335.60
Cash items (including stamps)	$5,320.01	
Exchanges for Clearing House	67,557.72	
Bills of other National Banks	47,774.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	4,735.69	
Legal tender notes	225,000.00	
		$2,066,607.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Exchange	$2,255.32	
Interest	29,303.75	
Profit and loss	9,917.25	
		41,476.32
National Bank circulation outstanding		409,970.00
Individual deposits	563,524.70	
Certified checks	6,630.00	
Due to National Banks	281,860.75	
Due to other banks and bankers	163,196.13	
		1,015,161.58
		$2,066,607.90

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Correct, attest: C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, C. R. BARTON, Directors.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of May, 1872. EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

As made to the Clearing House Association, at the close of Business, April 18, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$349,601.07	
Loans on call secured by Government and other cash collaterals	611,351.00	$960,952.07
Overdrafts		7,871.67
Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers		387,899.42
United States bonds		24,150.00
Other bonds	$20,000.00	
Land warrants	2,252.00	
Revenue stamps	3,421.09	
		$25,673.09
Cash on hand	$172,508.04	
Checks on other banks	67,646.47	
		$240,154.51
		$1,351,700.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Deposits, city	982,082.81	
Deposits, country	259,044.43	
		$1,241,127.24
Exchange account		10,573.52
Total		$1,351,700.76

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss.

I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. CROSBY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of May, 1872. HENRY S. AUSTIN, Notary Public.

CROQUET.

CROQUET.

Our EXCELSIOR CROQUET is the best in the market. The Balls are all made from the very best Rock Maple, and the Handles from selected Hickory. This cannot be said of any other in the market. Prices as low as the lowest.

HADLEY BROTHERS, BOOKSELLERS, 781 & 783 State-st. Chicago.

PARIS WHITE.

JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL, Via Propeller Shickluna, 268 Casks PARIS WHITE.

HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 & 172 Randolph-st.

GROCERIES.

Allen, Coryell & Co., Successors to DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 and 36 East Randolph-st., Corner Wabash-av., Have an IMMENSE stock of GROCERIES in store and arriving, which will be sold at LESS RATES than any other house.

PIG IRON.

SCOTCH PIG IRON, Summerlee AND Carnbroe. Ex. Steamer Scotia. First arrival of the season. RHODES & BRADLEY 66 MARKET-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of Schaub & Strehl, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be settled by their successors, Miller, Schaub & Co. CONRAD SCHAUB, JACOB STREHL. May 1, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE.

We are authorized to sell a 3 story and basement, heavy brick, packing house, tanks, with an acre and half of ground, located at the Stock Yards, all in complete order, with all the latest improvements. Could also readily be converted into buildings for heavy manufacturing or storage purposes. AYRES & KOFF, Agents, 341 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, VERSUS The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the above cause, the undersigned Receivers will pay, on and after the first day of May next, a second dividend of twenty per cent on all claims which have been approved by the Court.

All persons having claims against said Company which have not been presented and approved, are notified to present the same to the undersigned for proof.

Boston, April 20, 1872. GEORGE C. LORD, ALPHEUS HARDY, JAS. H. BEAL, Receivers.

P. S.—Blank Forms of Drafts and Circulars have been sent by mail to all creditors. Any failing to receive them, please call on GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

Merchants' Insurance Co., Cleveland Ins. Co. Cleveland, Republic Ins. Co. Chicago. Claims bought by BUTLER & CO., 167 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES, MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CLAIMS. Purchased by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st., Basement First National Bank Building.

Republic Insurance Certificates. I will buy or sell the August or December certificates. R. D. STILES, 62 West Madison, Room 1.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS At FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. Nice Brick House No. 164 Warren-av.

For Sale or Rent. The splendid house 631 Michigan-av., corner Eighteenth-st. Call on C. CORTELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., corner Wabash-av. Rent reasonable.

FOR SALE. Frame house No. 119 Peoria-st., with good barn, lot 50 feet front, just north of Adams. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

To Dealers in Wool. Two Spacious and Well-lighted Lofts to Rent; With steam power, in stores 151 South Water and 14 La Salle-sts. Apply to RICHARDS & GOOCH, 183 Michigan-av.

FOR RENT. With Patent Hoisting Machines, three large stores cor. Kinzie and Dearborn-sts.

Banking and Insurance Offices TO RENT, in the brown stone front building, Clark-st. opposite Court House, with double vaults, etc. Possession June 10. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT. The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, NO. 136 STATE STREET Three doors south of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. Capital - - $500,000.00 FAVORABLY LOCATED Cor. Market & Washington-sts. A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't. S. A. KENT, Vice President. ORSON SMITH, Cashier. DIRECTORS. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, B. P. HUTCHINSON, S. A. KENT, EDSON KEITH, MURRY NELSON, CHAS. B. POPE, C. T. CULVER, HENRY BOTSFORD, N. E. PLATT, J. H. DWIGHT, B. F. MURPHY.

TO LOAN. $1,600 at 10 per cent on Chicago city real estate. Also money in larger sums. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

WOOL

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 Michigan-av., Chicago.

OSAGE PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.

Osage Hedge, best, 1,000 packed, $1.50; 10,000	[illegible]
Osage Hedge Seed, new crop, bushel	13.00
Peach Seed, fresh and frozen, bushel packed	1.00
Apple Seed, new, good, bushel, packed	[illegible]
Potatoes, Early Rose, best early, bushel, packed	1.00
Concord Grape, first-class, 1 year, 1,000, packed	[illegible]
Concord Grape, good second-class, 1 year, 1,000	[illegible]
Soft Maple, 1,000, 6-18 inch, $1.00, post free	[illegible]
Cherry, Richmond, 1st class, 2-3 yrs, pkd, 100	[illegible]
Peach, 1st class, packed, 100, $10; 1,000	[illegible]
Apple, 4-6 ft, 1st class, packed, 100, $8; 1,000	[illegible]
Flower Seeds, 25 choice sorts, post free	1.00
5 Colored Fruit and and Flower Plates, post free	1.00

Call or send 10 cents for Catalogues. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

Mathematical Instruments At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 341 Wabash-av.

Wrapping Paper OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S, 250 East Lake-st., Chicago.

PRUSSING'S Vinegar Works. Again in full operation. Cider Vinegar, White Wine Vinegar, and Double Vinegar at lowest manufacturing prices. Largest works of the kind in the United States. First premium awarded at the United States Fair, Illinois State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. Orders promptly attended to. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 337, 339, and 341 State-st., Chicago.

THE COMING COMET.

Will It Strike the Earth?—Opinion of Professor Donati.

Florence, Italy (March 6), Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

The name of Professor G. B. Donati is known and honored by the scientists of every land. The great astronomer was almost the first person sought for by the gifted and accomplished Emperor of Brazil during the recent visit of that sovereign to this city, and no surprise whatever was excited by this distinguished mark of attention. Besides being thoroughly versed in all that relates to the nature and movements of the heavenly bodies, he is probably the greatest living cometographer. Hence the very important paper which he has just issued from the Royal Observatory of Florence,—published in *La Nazione* of the 4th instant,—will attract the attention of the entire scientific world. The paper in question was contributed at the earnest solicitation of the editors of the journal just named, and so great is its importance and authority that it has already been copied by other newspapers. The following is the text of the document as published in *La Nazione*:

"Many journals have lately given currency to the statement that within five years a comet would strike the earth. Suddenly the five years are reduced to five months; and, indeed, it is now said that the collision will take place in the coming August. It is moreover added that some astronomer has already seen this terrible comet, that it is of an extraordinary size and truly fearful!

"Is there any truth in all these rumors?

"This question having been directed to me from many different sources, I consider it expedient to make a public reply.

"That some astronomer has lately seen a large comet is entirely false. No comets, neither large nor small, are visible at the present time. It is probable, however, that some may shortly appear; and it would be a great boon to science if those which do appear be large, inasmuch as it is now a long time since any such have been seen, and inasmuch as certain dispositions which have recently been made, would render it possible to make investigations of a character entirely new.

"Meanwhile, it may be remarked that no astronomer can foresee whether comets will or will not appear, if we do not consider those which already have appeared at various times, and of which the courses are known with certainty.

"Of these known or periodical comets, are there any which should appear at an early date?

"This is the question which astronomers may be asked, and to which they can reply by virtue of the data which science affords them.

"Among the periodical comets hitherto known, there is one (called the comet of Biela, from the name of its discoverer) which completes its circuit round the sun in six years and nine months, *circa*, and which, indeed, is due in August next.

"But can the comet of Biela strike the earth?

"It is a fact that when this comet, moving in space, passes from the boreal to the austral hemisphere it encounters the orbit of the earth—that is to say, it passes by one of those many points by which our planet successively passes in completing its annual circuit round the sun, or, in other terms, the comet of Biela and the earth travel different ways, but these two ways are such that they cross each other at a certain place.

"If, therefore, at this place, the comet and the earth were to pass contemporaneously, a collision would necessarily be occasioned. Hitherto, however, the comet of Biela and the earth have passed the point in question at very different periods, and, hence, have never encountered each other.

"But, may that which has not previously occurred happen at any future day?

"Just as two persons may meet who, intent upon their own affairs, are accustomed to traverse different streets in a city, so the earth and the comet of Biela, though each traverses a course quite different from that of the other, may also, some time or other, encounter. But, in any case, this cannot take place in our time, and much less during the present year, since, from the calculations that we have already made, it results that in 1872 the comet of Biela will still keep at a great distance from the earth. The comet will traverse the terrestrial orbit on the 26th of August; but, on that day, the earth will be distant from the comet almost half as much again as it is distant from the sun; that is to say, the distance from the comet to the earth will be, on that day, more than 110,000,000 geographical miles; and in the preceding and succeeding days the distance will be greatly augmented. On the 28th of November the earth will pass that point by which, on the 26th of August, the comet will have passed—which latter will, at that time, be greatly distant from the said point. There is really, therefore, no imminent peril that the comet of Biela will strike the earth.

"But, if not the comet of Biela, will it be possible for any other comet to strike the earth? And, if so, what will be the consequence?

"These questions have been much discussed. Without dwelling at length upon the subject, we will say that this case is not absolutely impossible, since (relating simply to the scientific reason) a comet and the earth may easily encounter each other at a certain point in space, but this case is so remote that it may be said to be the possible of the impossibles. The comets, moreover, have masses so small that even if one of them were to approach within a short distance of the earth, the latter would, perhaps, have nothing to fear, and, in all probability, in such an event, the comet would become a satellite, that is, a moon, of the earth.

"And here I will remark that the comet of Biela is very small, and that it cannot be seen without the aid of a telescope.

"As, this year, it is generally said that a comet will encounter our planet during the coming August, so also in 1832 the rumor was circulated that the comet of Biela, at that time visible by means of the telescope, would strike the earth. And, notwithstanding that the astronomers at that period adduced reasons very nearly similar to those to which I have already referred to demonstrate the falsity of this belief, nevertheless, inasmuch as the public believed (and perhaps still believes) that it is impossible to measure the distances of the heavenly bodies from the earth, very little reliance was placed upon the assurances of these scientific authorities; and the general panic was not dissipated until it was actually recognized that the collision had not taken place, and that, whether for good or for evil, the affairs of this lower world continued to advance as before.

"But, in the present case, there is still another reason, and one which perhaps will prove more satisfactory than those which have already been urged.

"This is nothing less than the very great probability that the comet of Biela no longer exists!

"That which I have above observed, relative to the distance which, during the present year, would separate the comet from the earth, I have advanced upon the hypothesis that the comet still exists, and that it continues to advance in the course which it has followed up to 1852. Nevertheless, since 1852 the comet has not been seen.

"That the comet in question would reappear every six years and nine months, *circa*, was recognized in 1826, when the astronomer Biela discovered it; and it was known, also, at that time that it had been observed casually in 1772 and 1806. From 1826 to 1852, the comet was observed regularly in all its successive reappearances with the exception of that of 1839. In that year it occupied a position in such close proximity to the sun that the brilliancy of the latter prevented it from being seen,—precisely on the same principle that we are unable to see the stars during the day, though they may, nevertheless, be upon our horizon.

"The failure to see the comet of Biela in 1839 was attributed, therefore, to its proximity to the sun. This circumstance, however, was not renewed in the succeeding reappearance of 1846, in which year the comet was observed from all the observatories of both hemispheres. In 1846 the comet of Biela presented a most extraordinary phenomenon. Instead of appearing single, as was the case on all preceding occasions, it appeared double; that is, composed of two parts, each distant from the other. The computations based upon the observations that were made at that time demonstrate that the distance between those two constituent parts of the comet was equal to 39 times the terrestrial radius, or to about 134,000 geographical miles. In 1852 the comet was again due, and, indeed, it was seen; but the distance between the two parts of which it was composed had greatly increased, and, in fact, while in 1846 the distance was, as we have said, 39 terrestrial radii, in 1852 it had increased to 349 of those radii, or to about 1,200,000 geographical miles.

"In 1858 the comet should again have approached the earth, again have become visible—unless, during that year, the circumstance of 1839 were renewed; unless the comet were to occupy a position so very near to that of the sun as to render observations extremely difficult.

"In fact, in 1858 the comet was not seen, and the astronomers said that this was because it was immersed in the solar rays; but in 1866 it should have reappeared, and in a position so distant from that of the sun that it would have been visible during the night. Nevertheless, that year it was impossible to discover it, even with the aid of the most powerful telescopes.

"What, therefore, has become of the comet? Has it vanished, or has it changed its course?

"That comets may dissipate themselves has already been supposed by Kepler, who said that, as the silk-worm consumes itself while it spins its cocoon, so some comets may consume themselves and die while generating, or spinning, their long, interminable tails. Nor is the comet of Biela the only one that has failed to reappear when due; there is still another, discovered by Professor De Vico at Rome in 1844, which, according to the computations, should return every five and a half years, but which has never since been seen. Moreover, the comet of De Vico was very much larger than the comet of Biela; and, unlike the latter, it had never appeared double or broken.

"But what can become of the comets when they disappear?

"Newton thought that the comets either fall directly upon the sun, or diffused their matter through celestial space, thus serving to give aliment to the sun, and also to the planets.

"Nor is this hypothesis of Newton altogether devoid of reason; since, though I have hitherto sustained that the chance that the comet of Biela may encounter the earth is very remote, I say now that it is quite possible that the material of the comet has already fallen in part, and is still falling, upon our planet. Although that which I say now may appear in opposition to that which I have said above, this opposition, nevertheless, does not exist, as I will prove.

"The comet of Biela should move constantly in its orbit round the sun so long as it remains only under the dominion of the solar attractive force; but if, in addition to that force, other forces act, it is quite likely that the comet may change its course, and cease to move regularly.

"From studies recently made by many celebrated Professors, and especially by Professor Schiaparelli, who, on this account, has worthily obtained, this year, the gold medal of the Astronomical Society of London—it results that the comets are, so to speak, the elder sisters of those corpuscles that generate the so-called *stelle cadenti* (falling stars).

"These latter are not really stars, but rather very small opaque bodies, the which are found disseminated and vagrant through the infinite space of the universe, and which, when they are near the earth, are attracted by it, and fall toward it; and thus, traversing our atmosphere with extraordinary velocity, they become ignited, and dissolve, in consequence of the very great friction or resistance they encounter.

"These small bodies that produce the phenomenon of the falling stars are, like the fixed stars, disseminated through space; and, in fact, not an evening passes upon which, attentively observing the sky for a certain time, some falling star may not be seen; but, precisely as the fixed stars form here and there various constellations, of which the largest that we can discover is the Milky Way, so also these cometic corpuscles form here and there agglomerations, and from this it is that the falling stars appear sometimes in very large and sometimes in small number.

"It is, for example, demonstrated that, on the 10th of August and on the 13th of November, many falling stars are seen, because the said corpuscles, moving round the sun in two great troops, form two principal bracelets of which, precisely on the days above mentioned the earth by, and the latter, by its attractive force subtracting many of those corpuscles from the solar action, draws them toward itself. Now, the Professor Schiaparelli has demonstrated that there are several comets which move round the sun, the same being in those bracelets in the which also move the corpuscles that generate the falling stars. And the Professor D'Arrest has noted that on the 5th of December are seen every year falling stars that depart or irradiate from that part of the celestial dome in which would appear the comet of Biela if, early in December, it were to be found in the neighborhood of the earth.

"It seems, therefore, indubitable that the comet of Biela also forms part of a bracelet of cometic corpuscles which move round the sun, and that the said comet is none other than the largest of the said corpuscles. But, if this be true, the comet should suffer a mechanical action from those corpuscles in the midst of which it finds itself, and this action may indeed have produced the breaking in two parts that was observed in 1846 and in 1852. Since the latter date, it is quite possible that many other breakings may have taken place, so that the comet may have been reduced to fragments, each so small as not to be visible, except as a falling star, when, early in December, the earth approaches the bracelet in which those fragments move. This, therefore, is why I said above that perhaps the material of the comet of Biela has already fallen upon the earth in part, and that, possibly, it may still be falling.

"But in all this there is really nothing that can justify apprehension, since the corpuscles that, while burning, appear as falling stars, usually consume themselves in the most elevated regions of the atmosphere; and it is only very rarely that, under the form of those bodies which are called meteors, they arrive as far as the surface of the earth.

"My supposition that the comet of Biela may have been divided into many of those corpuscles that generate the falling stars, will acquire a still greater degree of probability if, during the coming August, the astronomers fail to discover that comet, as they failed in 1866.

"I have written what appears above relative to the comet of Biela, for the reason that I have been able to find no other circumstance or astronomical index that can in any degree justify the rumor, so generally diffused, to the effect that a comet will strike the earth during the coming August. But perhaps this general belief is derived from reasons in no way astronomical, and error insinuates itself, and diffuses itself much more easily than the truth. S. W. H."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Valuable Township—The Non-Inclosure System, and How It Affects a New Settlement—The Philo Farmers' Club—Management of the Orchard—Size and Age of Trees—After-Culture—Objections to Pruning the Inside of the Head of the Apple Tree—Theories vs. Fact—The Grape—Remedy for the Striped Bug—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 6.

The town of Philo, in Champaign County, was settled by people from New England, New York, and Ohio. Every acre of the township is prairie, and every acre is arable land. It is one of the most valuable townships of land in that richest of prairie counties, that is located in the great Corn Zone of the West, Champaign County.

From the first settlement of the township, no domestic animals have been allowed to run at large, and hence the farmers of that town have been saved an immense outlay in the cost of fences, and yet to-day there are more miles of good hedges in the town than in any other two towns of the county.

One of the first things to be done on a new farm, was to fence in a pasture for such animals as the farmer chose to keep. The grain-fields required no fencing, and the outlying prairie could be used in common for hay and for herding. The wisdom of this plan is shown in the better general thrift of the farms, the abundant orchards, the large gardens, and the many well-planted lawns. People have called this a Yankee settlement, and stopped not to make further inquiry in regard to the reason for success; but the truth lies in its

NON-INCLOSURE SYSTEM,

a system that I wish to impress on all the new settlements that are stretching westward toward the Rocky Mountains.

Under this system, there is no hindrance to hedging, and hedging can be cheaply made; and then it is so easy to plant a shelter-belt along the outline of the farm, for there are no stock running at large to destroy the trees; while small cheap trees may be planted along the highways, and cultivated for some years. I have in mind a row of maples that were planted on a roadside. The ground was broken and the strips planted in potatoes, and the maple trees, four feet high, planted in the soil thus prepared, and cultivated some years. The trees now stand in a thick turf of blue grass, are more than a foot in diameter, and yield each spring over two buckets of sap to the tree for syrup, which is a very good thing to have in a family.

Vast tracts of land are now on sale along the lines of roads leading west of the Mississippi, and these lands will be settled rapidly; but much will depend on their substantial progress as regards the economy of fencing. Philo is not the only instance of the non-inclosure system, but it is one that has been intelligently and perseveringly improved. Stray animals from adjoining townships always drifted into the pound, out of which they came with fines and pound-fees, and thus the farmers of these adjoining towns learned to respect this Yankee settlement and its thrift, and some of them came at last to adopt the same system, for they saw that it led to good neighborship, and added to the pleasure of the homestead. There has been little done in the way of selling out,—that mania that is the curse of all new countries, for it tends to makeshifts in the way of improvement. "I shall not plant an orchard; I shall not lay out a town, and be at the expense of evergreens and shrubs; for I don't mean to stay, as I intend to sell out." But the farmers of Philo are making homes for themselves,—not mere places to stay, but homes surrounded with many comforts; homes where trees, and shrubs, and plants are cared for for their fruit, their shade, their shelter from cold winds and driving storms, and their beauty. Then Philo has its schools, its lyceums, and its

FARMERS' CLUB,

all of which are well attended. No town in the county sends so much grain to market; no farms have better stocks of pigs. Then you can get plenty of butter and live beef-cattle in Philo, for their animals are not dependent on stalk-fields, the lee sides of fences, or the frozen ground for their thrift, but plenty of food and good shelter from the inclement weather.

The members of the Club purchase, through their Secretary, their agricultural implements, nursery-stock, and agricultural seeds. They pay cash, and thus buy cheap, which is also an advantage to the dealer and the manufacturers. Pedlers have a hard time in Philo, for the weekly meetings of the Club, and the large number of THE TRIBUNE and agricultural papers taken by its members, throw so much light on their transactions that their calling is no way in demand.

Last week, I attended the weekly meeting of the Club. The subject for consideration was, first, the distribution of a basket of seeds sent them by Commissioner Watts; and, secondly, to consider the

MANAGEMENT OF THE ORCHARD.

The seeds were disposed of, mainly in full packages, in order for a more thorough test; but most of them came too late in the season to be of much value.

The apple-orchard was first considered, as it is first in importance. In looking through an apple-orchard, if many of the trees are of upright growth, or what is technically called of a fastigiate form, like the Northern Spy, the Sweet June, or Benoni, we need not expect a large crop, as the best-bearing varieties have round or rather spreading heads, as the Greening, Ben Davis, or Stanard. Hence, in selecting trees in the nursery avoid these varieties with very upright growth; for, while those forms give little fruit, they are the delight of the nurserymen and the tree-peddlers, on account of their fine appearance and close-packing quality. This is a new point in the doctrine of Pomology, and may be laid down as follows: No apple-tree is a good bearer that is of a fastigiate form. The fruit may be superior, but it will not prove a profitable variety for the commercial orchard.

SIZE AND AGE OF TREES.

The books all recommend small trees, say two to three years old; but, in practice, a tree six years old, with a good head, and from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter at the collar, is a better size,—seventy-five to a hundred of which will fill a wagon-box to its utmost capacity. I am aware that this is not orthodox, but the Philo Farmers' Club think it is, and, as I have great respect for its opinion, I shall take up in its favor. That trees of this size may be safely transplanted, the evidence is on almost every farm in the township. But the heads must not be cut back, only simply pruned to a good form, and the extra branches not required cut out; but do not cut back or shorten in a single shoot. This may be called a new doctrine, but it has been thoroughly tested hereabouts, and is now preached with the utmost confidence in its correctness.

The members of this Farmers' Club are men of books, but they are also men of intelligence and research, and of course wedded to no hobby. With them no doctrines in regard to rural matters are too sacred or too holy to elude investigation.

The planting of small trees is a good thing for the nurserymen and the tree-pedler, but a bad thing for the farmer who wants apples. Peter Smith wants an orchard of a hundred trees. He first decides on the list of varieties; of a few early apples, both sweet and sour, but mostly of the latter; a few autumn apples,—making one-third for summer and autumn, and the remaining two-thirds for winter. With this list, he goes to the nursery, and takes up the large-sized trees, one by one, and places them in his wagon-box, which has a supply of damp straw or hay, which is packed around the roots. The trees are taken home and transplanted to the orchard, taking them out one by one as planted, when the head is thinned out and pruned to the proper form. They are banked up about a foot high, to prevent the wind swaying them about, but no stakes are required. These trees are respected by the plowman, no stock is allowed among them, and the rabbits seldom gnaw trees of this size. In June the banking is leveled down, and a good mulching of manure is put in its place. The trees make firm growth, notwithstanding that the tops have not been reduced to correspond to the shortening of the roots. I suspect the fact is, that the reserved forces of the tree, with all its buds intact, possesses the ability to supply new roots; and that these, in return, aid the tree in its new condition. The Club could at least point to hundreds of instances where trees thus treated are now the best orchards, and had grown beyond all anticipation. Of course, such large trees cannot be shipped and handled by tree-pedlers; and, as a matter of course, these gentry will say Pooh! and swear that it is all nonsense. But, in order to have good orchards, it is not absolutely necessary that we employ any of these men to assist us.

The Club engage their trees at the nursery at a discount from retail rates, and each member goes and makes his selection in person, and pays the cash at the time; so both buyer and seller are satisfied, for no middle-man can come between them, with a 35 per cent commission.

In the after-culture of the trees, the furrows are turned towards the rows, the plowing being done in the direction of the drainage, thus leaving a dead furrow midway between the rows, to receive the surplus water from melting snow or rains before the ground is thawed, or from heavy rains during the growing season. A hoed crop, such as corn, potatoes, beets, or vines, or a crop of buckwheat is very proper; but the small grains, such as wheat, oats, rye, or barley should not be planted, for these rob the trees of electricity, and thus impair their growth. After the trees come into a good bearing condition, the orchard may be sown to clover and timothy, and these cut for hay or for soiling, provided that the surface is top-dressed with barnyard manure, in order to supply the waste of plant-food.

After the orchard is in full bearing, all that is demanded of the saw and shears is to keep down the sprouts from the collar of the trees, and to cut away such branches as interfere with the team or the mower; that is, to keep the trees in good form; but no inside thinning is required, for such thinning only serves to fill the head of the tree with water-sprouts. In case of a too full setting of fruit, shake part of it off, but do not cut away the leaves and branches, under the plea of thinning the fruit. Great harm is done young orchards, for the thinning always takes out the bearing wood, for the reason that it appears less thrifty than shoots that contain leaf-buds only. A fruit bud is but a leaf-bud modified, and, if one will look into the head of young bearing trees, he will soon ascertain that the bearing branches have a less thrifty appearance and are a shade lighter in color. Many cases might be cited where farmers, under the false idea that the head of an apple-tree must be thinned out, have cut out all the bearing wood, and thus robbed themselves of the much coveted fruit. I have before stated that, if we wished to study science in regard to farming, we must go to the farm; and here we find at least three points that come in conflict with the old theories,—theories that, I fear, had no foundation in fact, and theories that practical observations have proved untrue. Small trees may do, providing mice, rabbits, and horned animals could or would listen to moral suasion. Fruit may be thinned by cutting its dependent branches, but we need no thinning of the leaves. The heads might be thinned to give more vigor to the remaining branches, if the tree required it, or if the farmer would not cut away the fruit-bearing wood in the process. It is facts—broad, stubborn facts—that these men of the Farmers' Clubs are after. The theorists have told us that the prairie is no place for an orchard, and that we must follow the teachings of Knight, Von Mons, and other great authors,—men of genius, who spent half a life-time in inventing a theory, and the remainder in looking through Nature to sustain it, but die with the theory only propped and bolstered with other theories equally false and mischievous. When a farmer hires a farm-hand he does not go to the counting-room for him; but, when the State wants an engineer or a teacher of agricultural science, it goes among the merchants for the one, and among the pulpits for the other; for these men need places, and are able at the invention of theories. It is, therefore, no wonder that so many practical farmers treat lightly the man who says that farming is simply an art, and can lay no claim to science; they know that Nature is true to herself, and that the same conditions yield the same result; and that it is not a matter of taste, but a matter of fact, that has to do with crops.

THE GRAPE.

In the summer management of the grape, it was held that pinching off the leaves resulted in injury; that, as the grape produced fruit only on the canes of the last year's growth, we might cut away all the previous growth, not, however, disturbing the base of the canes, or laterals, that are reserved for fruiting; and, if we had too much fruit to set, that the fruit, not the leaves, be thinned out. This plan of managing the apple-orchard, and the vineyard will save a vast amount of what we are pleased to call skilled labor, but really what we might properly term skilled theory, to which labor is wastefully applied.

THE STRIPED BUG.

The season for this pest of the garden is near at hand, and we begin the regular annual inquiry, What shall we do to save our vines. Mr. G. Cowing of Muncie, Ind., in a note inclosing some choice melon-seeds, says: "If the striped bug threatens to destroy your plants, make a solution of hen-manure, or fresh cow-droppings, and pour over the plants. It is an infallible remedy, as I have proved for the past fifteen years." I have used this remedy, but have not always found it infallible; but Mr. C. lays some stress on the word pour, and it may be that a more liberal drenching would succeed much better than the usual mild application. Mr. C. has had a long experience, and is a successful cultivator. An effectual remedy for this striped depredator will please the boys and girls, who take delight in having a good patch of melons. In case a moderate application fails, try the pouring process. If that fails, go at them by hand,—for you cannot afford to lose your plants, that have been treated to liquid manure,—and you will find it to pay, even if no bugs come near your vines.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues cool, and the evaporation from the surface is limited, and, though the soil is apparently dry, all seeds are coming up and making good growth. This shows that there are other conditions than plenty of rain that makes up the value of the season. It is not so much the quantity of rain as in the time of falling and surrounding conditions.

The soil is in a very pulverulent condition, produced by the dry season, and hence great complaint of the non-scouring of plows. April closed, or rather May came in, with a rainy morning, followed by great coolness, with a northwest wind. There is little thunder, for the reason that the atmosphere is charged with electric fluid, and this is also a good omen for crops. The orchard, at this writing, is one sheet of bloom, giving promise of an abundant crop of fruit. Farmers are now planting corn, and are taking great pains in the preparation of the soil, and putting the seed in shallow. The harrow and the field-roller are now considered indispensable in the culture of this crop. Our people who plant sorghum put in the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, as the frost does no injury to the plant. Broom corn is also planted early,—that is, the first planting, as it is planted at intervals, in order to have a succession for the harvest. The first planting is just coming up.

Twenty-five-cent corn has brought the farmer down to a pretty rigid economy, and the luxuries are neglected for the present; but no one thinks of failure, and business, though dull, is on a safe cash foundation.

RURAL.

What a Sightless Man Does.

A Pennsylvania paper, the *Republikaner von Berks*, has the following notice of a remarkable blind old man: "Mr. Jacob Hartman, a resident of Tenth street, Reading, has attained the ripe age of 90 years. He has been blind for eighty-seven years; kept tavern forty-five years, four miles north of Reading, in the house known as the 'Blinde Hartman's Wirthshaus.' He was his own barkeeper; was so expert in the handling of money that any attempt to cheat him was futile. He has a tenacious memory. When he was three years old, his brother thrust a shoemaker's awl into his eye, which led to his total blindness. He was so well acquainted with the neighborhood that he could point with his finger to any of the houses. He is the father of ten children, of whom seven are living. He could perambulate all through Reading without assistance. He has individually gone to the office of the *Republikaner von Berks* and paid his subscription regularly. He is also a mechanic, having repeatedly taken his clock apart and put it together, and tuned and repaired musical instruments."

Death of Tarala—The Last of the Cannibals.

From the San Francisco Call, April 2.

Tarala, who has just died at Upper Thames, was one of the last of the old cannibals, and was the last who perpetrated cannibalism in New Zealand, after the colonization of the country, and after the founding of the city of Auckland. He completely routed the Tauranga people, and killed great numbers, bringing away a large quantity of human flesh, which he first took to Kanwaeranga, a large place, situated on the present site of Shortland. Here the war party, landed, and, after relieving their feelings by indulging in a war dance, they replenished their stomachs (as soon as the hangis were ready) with a portion of their once live cargo. After sticking several heads on the highest poles of the pa fence, they once more embarked in their canoes and started for Te Purn, which was then a large settlement of Tarala's tribe. A basket of the flesh was sent as a present to Te Horeta (commonly known to Europeans as Hook-nose), but this chief declined to accept it, saying that he had given up such dark practices. Tarala was from his youngest days famed as a warrior, and was fortunate enough to maintain his standing as such to the last.

Reported Discovery of a Submerged City Near St. Augustine.

From the St Augustine (Fla.) Press.

During the heavy gales which prevailed last fall, the tide, on one occasion, was driven so low in the North River, that a remarkable discovery was made. About seven miles north of St. Augustine, on the west shore of North River, the remains of an ancient city were disclosed. Several wells, walled in with coquina, are now visible, under water; but the foundations of the houses can be only felt with a pole. On the occasion of the discovery, a gale had prevailed for four or five days, from the north—driving the water out of the river to an extent never before known. Further investigations have also brought to light a coquina quarry, on the same site; and what is the most remarkable, the quarry is in the midst of a dense hammock, and which any one can see now by taking the trouble to go there. The rock is of a quality equal to any on Anastasia Island, and the quarry has been extensively used, doubtless, for the purpose of building this city or settlement—for one or the other it certainly was.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE.

150 Cook and Other Stoves,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY MORNING, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 & 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Handsome Household FURNITURE.

Walnut and Terry Parlor Sets, Walnut Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, English Brussels and other Carpets, at dwelling No. 510 Wabash-av., to be sold at auction on Monday morning, May 6, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DWELLING HOUSE

No. 1010 Indiana-av.,

Northwest corner of Twenty-second-st., to be sold AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Afternoon, May 7, at 3 o'clock,

On the premises, the building to be removed within ten days after the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

A Choice Stock of over

600 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,

On WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

ALSO

A Retail Dry Goods Stock,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 9, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 NEW BUGGIES,

DEMOCRAT & CONCORD WAGONS,

30 NEW SINGLE HARNESS,

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday Morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock, At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Dry Goods & Clothing

AT AUCTION.

148 MICHIGAN-AV.,

On Wednesday Morning, May 8, at 9 1-2 o'clk,

Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Linen Hdkfs., Silk Hlts, Gloves, Linens, Towels, Straw Goods, Notions, etc., etc. Also a large line of

Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

923 STATE-ST.

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell, without reserve, on Thursday morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 923 State st., the entire contents of a first-class boarding-house, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av., bet. Adams and Monroe-sts.

Regular Weekly Sale of

DRY GOODS

Hosiery, Suspenders, Notions, etc.

ALSO,

1,000 Pieces Dress Goods,

Consisting of Cashmeres, Poplins, Silk Stripe, and Iron Grenadines, French Prints, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, at 10 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

Special Sale of

DRY GOODS,

A General Assortment, on Friday,

MAY 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

The Most Interesting Exhibition

of Works of Art ever offered to the Public in this Country is now open at the Leavitt Art Rooms,

817 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Consisting of Paintings, Water Color Drawings, etc., FREE GIFTS FROM THE FRENCH AND DUSSELDORF ARTISTS, to be sold at Auction for the Benefit of the Chicago Sufferers! THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS, etc., comprising Examples by nearly all the GREAT MASTERS of the present day.

SALE MAY 16, 17, and 18.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

Catalogues Ready. Price 50 cts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW STARS!

An entirely new programme. Great triumph of the Eccentric, Grotesque Song and Dance Artists,

CHAS. WALTERS,

D. L. MORRIS in his great specialty of the

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE!

First week of

City Life, The Old Clock, and Hard of Hearing.

EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

OPENING NIGHT!

Monday, May 6,

SELDEN IRWIN COMBINATION!

Including John Dillon.

FIRST PLAY.

SATAN IN PARIS!

Mrs. IRWIN in six different characters. Second Play—SEEING DILLON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Return of the popular and justly celebrated NATURAL COMEDIAN,

Mr. Robert McWade,

Who will appear every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, in his wonderful representation of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

as played by him over 1,400 times, and in the rendition of which character very many of the critics of America think he has no equal, while all acknowledge he has BUT ONE RIVAL.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6, Grand Inauguration of the Summer Season.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

In a new and powerful comedy from the French of Sardou, entitled

FRIENDS!

Produced with new and magnificent scenery and appointments prepared expressly for this production.

NOTICE—The house has been newly decorated and renovated, and is now the most elegant and comfortable theatre in the city.

CENTRAL HALL.

SEATS FOR THE RICHARDSON READING

TO TAKE PLACE

To-Morrow Night!

For sale TO-DAY at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

LECTURE.

Prof. Jos. Haven, D.D.,

WILL LECTURE ON

PALESTINE,

Or, SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND, in Centenary Church, Monroe-st., near Morgan, TUESDAY, May 7. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at J. N. Beecher's Jewelry Store, 318 West Madison-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the close of business, on April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		2015,852.31
Overdrafts		4,426.83
U. S Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Other State bonds and mortgages		7,400.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		235,992.04
Due from other National Banks		47,488.63
Due from other Banks and Bankers		1,807.79
Furniture and Fixtures		2,000.00
Current expenses		2,769.56
Premiums		39,735.69
Cash items (including stamps)	1,605.40	
Exchanges for Clearing House	32,876.95	
Bills of other National Banks	30,000.00	
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	1,251.82	
Legal Tender Notes	180,000.00	265,734.18
		$2,024,206.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		500,000.00
Exchange	1,697.55	
Interest	27,844.03	
Profit and Loss	14,933.76	44,475.27
Circulation		448,000.00
Individual Deposits	1,025,979.29	
Certified Checks	5,751.47	1,031,730.76
		$2,024,206.03

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss. I, Orson Smith, Cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of May, 1872. WM C. OAKLEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JULIAN S. RUMSEY, S. A. KENT, HENRY BOTSFORD, Directors.

IRON WORKS.

FORSYTH & SONS, Iron Founders,

Waukegan, Ill.

CHICAGO OFFICE AT

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

46 South Desplaines-st.

Machinery Castings, of all kinds, MADE TO ORDER at the Lowest Rates.

We use none but the best iron; no scrap.

HARDWARE.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,

Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,

MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.

(One Block South of Old Location.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The Store, 20x100 to alley, and basement, No. 479 State-st, in brick block, corner Eldridge-court. Hotel above. Possession immediately.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 25th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

BURNT TITLE DEEDS.

SHUFELDT & BALL, LAW OFFICE, 22 West Madison-st., examine and perfect titles under the Burnt Records bill, attend to the organization of private corporations, bankruptcy proceedings, and insurance claims.

ISRAEL FERGUSON, GOAT AND CATTLE HAIR,

For plastering.

No. 9 Ferry-st. rear, second floor, New York.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published this Day:

I. Olrig Grange.

A Poem in Six Books. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

"'Olrig Grange' is plainly the work of a ripe student of life and nature. It has dramatic power of a quite uncommon class; satirical and humorous observation of a class still higher, a graceful and ingenious turn in playing that game of speculation with the data of modern thought which always makes a book stimulating for the modern mind to read; and, finally, a very pure and healthy moral atmosphere. The social insight and epigram of the little poem would have furnished forth several ordinary novels, had they been turned to that service."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"A poetical tale of great merit, both as a tale and as a poem."—*London Examiner.*

"The poem is not only good in itself, but it is the most impressive sermon we have recently read against the worship of Mammon. It is something of a moral as well as literary event."—E. P. WHIPPLE.

II. Fables and Legends of Many Countries rendered in Rhyme.

By JOHN G. SAXE. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

In this volume Mr. Saxe has collected a series of poems embodying myths of tradition from Oriental sources. He has infused into them the sprightly, good-natured, but pungent wit, for which he is distinguished wherever the English language is read, and has rendered them with the elegant poetic grace for which he is no less widely celebrated.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

NOW READY.

LAWS OF ILLINOIS,

1871-72.

[Authenticated and Authorized Edition.]

Numerous chapters of the Revised Statutes have been changed, or repealed, or new laws enacted to take their place. The changes are general, material, and radical, hence the necessity of at once having these laws for immediate use.

E. B. Myers' edition is published in pursuance of law, in advance of any others.

One large octavo volume of about 700 pages, full law sheep, uniform with "Statutes," $4.00.

Also,

WITHROW'S CORPORATION CASES. Embracing the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the courts of last resort in the several States, of questions peculiar to the law of corporations. By Thomas F. Withrow, Esq., late Reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Vol. I. PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. 8vo., 700 pages, on fine paper, $7.50.

E. B. MYERS, Publisher.

393 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING,

And a few More of those Elegant

BEDROOM & PARLOR SETS

Still left to be slaughtered, regardless of cost, at the

Clearing Sale

Of our immense stock, previous to Removal from the

BIGELOW BLOCK.

WEBER Furniture Company,

Corner Clark & Jackson-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,

IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Druggists,

Have removed to their new stores,

44 & 46 RIVER-ST.,

CORNER WABASH-AV.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The office, wareroom, and billiard manufactory of J. M. BRUNSWICK is now in the spacious quarters Nos. 42, 44, 46, and 48 East Adams, between State-st. and Wabash-av. All communications should be addressed,

J. M. BRUNSWICK,

42, 44, 46, and 48 East Adams-st.

REMOVAL.

R. W. DODD, MERCHANT TAILOR,

has removed to 606 Wabash-av., over S. H. Thompson's restaurant.

The Republic Ins. Co.

Has removed to No. 149 South Sangamon-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PILES, a disease thought hard to cure; in all cases Dr. Spicer will a cure insure. Ligatures nor caustic he never employs, Ensuring to cure all men, women and boys. SPICER, Pile Doctor, No. 580 State street, Where suffering patients he will be pleased to meet.

WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS, CHARLES E. POPE,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,

Room 16 Kent's Building, 153 Monroe-st.

Freeman, Crooker & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Removed to Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st. Usual accommodations to grain shippers.

F. E. RIGBY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

624 STATE-ST.

JOSEPH WILKINS & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in canned goods, fruit and produce, 811 and 819 North Second st., Philadelphia.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Wednesday, May 1, 1 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, May 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, May 9, 7 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, May 11, 8 a. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, May 16, 12 noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, May 18, 2 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

80 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	May 8	Algeria	May 11
Java	May 15	Parthia	May 18
China	May 22	Calabria	May 25

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 278 State-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the completion of the clearing, grubbing, and grading of the Decatur & State Line Railway, from Sections 99 to 132, both inclusive, will be received at the office of the Decatur & State Line Railway, Chicago, until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

Profiles of said work can be seen at the office of the Company, 386 Wabash-av., until May 7.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be received for sections, or for the entire work.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned.

S. B. CARTER, Chief Engineer Decatur & State Line R'y.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION

of co-partnership between Devlin & Mahoney. All liabilities to be assumed by JNO. B. MAHONEY. The firm hereafter is to be known as

DEVLIN & EDEN.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. E. CHANDLER & CO., the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published at lowest rates, at their Agency, 58 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 164 Wabash-av., and 18 South Canal-st.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 129 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
Aluminum Spectacles and Carpet Paper.
J. E. LAWRENCE & CO., 130 East Lake-st.
American Horse Shoes.
G. DUNNING, 71 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 1 Board of Trade.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 374 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 394 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 466 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich.-av. cor Washington-st
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 127 E. Randolph-st. old stand.
[illegible] & CO., 56 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 206 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. E. NOYES & MESSENGER, [illegible] W. Lake
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 161 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 70 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash-av.; also BRANCH corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, [illegible] W. Randolph and [illegible] Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—27 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 196 W. Lake-st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 317 West Randolph-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WILLARD, 9 West Randolph-st.
E. P. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 118 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 86 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
C. E. CRANDALL, 5 & Jefferson-st., cor. Randolph.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 132 to 137 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 65 S. Canal-st and 309 Wabash-av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 S. Canal & 182 Wabash-av.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 390 Wabash-av.
[illegible]
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 220 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 783 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 55 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 542 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 220 Michigan av.
G. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State-st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENEBAUM, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 201 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 260 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Builders' Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 300 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 80 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 792 Wabash av.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 580 State-st., near Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 50 & 52 E. Mad.
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffees, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 208 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 8 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 167 East Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 57 Central Union Block
[illegible], 97 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph-st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal-st
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), 43 S. Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & BENDERSON, 59 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 63 S. Green st.
Cotton and Woolen Manuf'rs Supplies.
[illegible] & CO., 56 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, [illegible] Wabash-av.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, [illegible] Wabash av.
F. & J. JAEGER, 74 Wabash av.
J. C. HALE & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JONES, [illegible], 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KITCHUM & MARTIN, 301 E Madison st.
E. S. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av
PITKIN & BROOKS, 304 Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 536 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 41 and 43 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. E. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 730 Park av.
E. McKEE, 179 West Washington st., cor. Halsted.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
A. S. REBER, 500 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 348 W. Washington-st., cor. Ann.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 River-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 71 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 265 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 126 & 128 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 W. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 31 East Washington-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth-st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 259 Mich. av. (Gas fixtures)
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 330 to 334 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DANON, [illegible] & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan-av.
G. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 298 & 300 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durand, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 122 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
RUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 72 State st.
McNEIL, HIGGINS & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
NEAD & HIGGINS, n. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wabash & Mad.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 32 W. Randolph-st
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 53 State-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 123 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan-av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 146 22d st. and 391 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 67 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 78 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
[illegible]
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 401 and 403 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 148 State st.
HAYWOOD & GARTLEDGE, 20 & 22 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, 578 Wabash av., and 75 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 272 Mad., nr. Market.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
[illegible]
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 63 & 65 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 46 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 88 & 90 Illinois-st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 18 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 475 Wabash-av.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Life)—Continued.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Early), 179 E. Mad.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 161 22d st.
PROTECTION LIFE, 320 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 470 Wabash av.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF'G CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 205 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 46 West Washington.
GILES BRO. & CO., 267 W. Madison and 180 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 267 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. E. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
N. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. R. MAYO & CO., 466 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 463 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 490 Wabash av.
A. F. NORRIS & CO., 481 Wabash av.
G. D. PEACOCK, 35 W. Madison st.
BODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 120 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 365 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 564 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 189 Mich. av., near Congress.
CARR & SAVIN, 14 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 531 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 229 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 393 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 47 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 81 Canal st., Room 12.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle st., Boone Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 469 Wabash av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 387 Twenty-second st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLER & SON, 33 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 207 West Lake st.
PAGE BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BAKER & CO., 377 and 379 State st.
Liquid Marble School Slates, Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 21, 23 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 38 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan-av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
WATSON, DALY & CO., 66 and 68 Wabash av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich. av., near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
[illegible]
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVIDSON, west end of Lake-st bridge.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 275 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 262 Mich.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 84 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 472 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan-av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 12 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 52 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 22 & 24 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison st.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 996 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 902 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 871 Park av
LYMAN WARE J. S. SHERMAN, 358 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 200 to 206 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 237 W Mad st
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 823 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 58 Market, cor Washington
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
Printers, Job
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 85 and 87 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps and Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 32 North Clinton st.
W. & D. DOUGLAS, 37 West Madison st.
Railway Springs and Supplies.
[illegible], ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., 1001 Adams
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan av.
AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 523 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 463 Wabash av.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 292 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 1770, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & [illegible], 168 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 85 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. cy Tr'n
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 118 North Desplaines st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1354 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 383 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 599 Wabash av.
GROVER & BAKER, 58 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 396 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 581 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 201 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 258 West Madison. Branch Office, 152 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 578 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES CLAPP, 170 South Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 62 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 20 Market st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
FURST, BRADLEY & CO., 63 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 S. Water, nr. Lake
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 350 Wab. av., and 83 W. Washington
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Company Depot, 136 20th-st
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 95 and 97 East Harrison-st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 340 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 266 and 268 South Canal-st.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
ELISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house
A. B. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HERGAARD, 226 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 150 West Madison st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 475 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 567 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, 450 Wabash av.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 92 Market st. Un. Bl'k
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 475 Wabash and 54 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 285 Wabash av.
BECKER & ROPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
C. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Randolph & 130 W. Madison.
VOGLES & GEUDTNER, 202 Mich.-av, nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark-st, near Court House.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 175 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 223 East Jackson-st.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 207 Michigan-av.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 16 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 304 and 306 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 203 W. Madison st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. R. MAYO & CO., 466 State-st., and 37 West Madison-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

POLITICAL.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Nominee.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Mr. Greeley has not been in the city. It is reported he will remain at his home in Chappaqua till the nomination has been formally accepted, to avoid making injudicious remarks which might be called out by the well-meant congratulations of friends.

The *Tribune* says: "We do not feel at liberty to print the personal telegrams received last evening from widely separated points, indicating a hearty acquiescence in support of the nominations made yesterday at Cincinnati, but our readers will accept our thanks."

The *Times* says: "There have been many rumors afloat as to what course Mr. Greeley's course with reference to the *Tribune*, the most important of which is that he will resign its editorship, sell his stock, and retire from the paper. The reason alleged is that his candidacy would so embarrass the action of the paper as to deprive it of its usefulness in the Presidential contest."

The Response.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald* welcomes Greeley into the campaign as a man whom the American people will always respect and honor. It says: "Whether we shall support or oppose him must be decided by himself."

The *World* (Democratic) will reserve its judgment until the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, to be called next week by the National Committee, meeting in this city. The *World* recommends an early date for the assembling of the Convention. It says that Adams, who had proved by far the strongest of all the candidates, who had been expected to be strong in the Convention, might have been cordially supported by the Democratic party. Greeley can receive no such indorsement, nor has he any reason to expect such support. The Convention has chosen to nominate the most heated and conspicuous opponent of the Democratic party in the country. Called for Revenue Reform, it has selected the most zealous of Protectionists. This leaves the Democratic party entirely free to await the developments of the immediate future, and opens the way for a possible Democratic victory.

The *Journal of Commerce* (Democratic) thinks the nomination of Greeley—who cannot expect Democratic indorsement—compels the regular Republican Convention to indorse him, or throw the election into the hands of their opponents.

The *Evening Post* (Republican) opposes the nominations and platform of The Cincinnati Convention and contends that Greeley lacks the courage, firmness, and consistency required in a Chief Magistrate. His political associations and intimacies are bad. He is a bigoted Protectionist, and his manners are gross. It says Greeley can have no hope of an election, and if he runs at all it will only divide the Republican vote, leaving the field clear to the Democrats, who, should they have sense enough, as many of them already urge, to put up such a ticket as Adams and Groesbeck, will bid fair to sweep the field.

The *Telegram* supports the nominations enthusiastically.

The *Staats Zeitung* (Democratic) says Greeley and Brown are good men, and liked by both Americans and Germans in this country, but that, if Mr. Adams had been nominated, they would have been better satisfied. The *Zeitung* avoids saying who it will support, though it concedes that the Liberal ticket is very strong. They will defer any declaration until after the Germans have held meetings and decided the question, which will be done next month.

The *Sunday News*, Ben Wood's paper, will to-morrow contain a leader strongly indorsing the Cincinnati nominees and platform.

SENECA, N. Y., May 4.—The Liberal Republicans of this place are firing one hundred guns over the result of the Cincinnati Convention.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The *Republican* (Democratic) considers the platform adopted at Cincinnati eminently acceptable, and satisfactory. The ticket, it says, stamps the Convention with success and imparts to the insurgent cause new force.

The *Times* (Democratic) says: "We are inclined to think the Cincinnati Convention has done its work well. It certainly acted wisely in placing Greeley at the head of the ticket, instead of Mr. Adams. It can be said of him with truth and justice that no public man in the Republican party has stood by the interests of the Southern people since the war more boldly and consistently, and probably no candidate could have been named to more largely divide the Radical party, or strike terror to the friends of Grant. The ticket receives additional strength, moreover, in the West, especially by the nomination of Governor Brown to the Vice Presidency, and it was wise, under the circumstances, that he withdrew his claim to the higher place, although to Democrats generally he would have been a more acceptable choice, if a Republican candidate is to be their choice. Altogether, the Convention has agreeably disappointed many friends of the movement, who felt seriously apprehensive lest it should not rise nearly to the dignity and requirements of the occasion. In these respects it has achieved its work more satisfactorily than many of our Democratic friends were disposed to anticipate."

The *Anzeiger*, (German Democratic), which was a strong supporter, however, of the Liberal movement, emphatically declares against Greeley and Brown.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, May 4.—The *Free Press* (Democratic) says Greeley is a strong man with whom to demoralize the Republican party, and his candidacy will probably result in the defeat of Grant's nomination or election. It considers the chances of the Democracy largely increased, and nothing necessary to secure it but a strong nomination and platform.

The *Post* (Administration) ridicules Greeley's nomination, and says it will not injure the Republican party in the least, while it will render the Democratic cause entirely hopeless.

The *Tribune* (Independent Republican), says the truest and most sagacious friends of the Liberal movement saw, with regret, Greeley's nomination, and would regard his election as a public calamity, and that he is not entitled to Republican support in his present candidacy.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 4.—Mr. Greeley's nomination for President at first seemed to excite mirth. Many Democrats proposed to wait for their wagon. The *Democrat*, however, edited by some progressive and liberal young Democrats, puts up Greeley and Brown as Reform candidates, and warmly indorses the ticket, though not its first choice. The *Journal*, (Administration) pretends to treat Greeley's nomination as a joke, and sharply reviews his career.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 4.—The *Post*, the leading Democratic paper, speaking of the Cincinnati Convention and its nominations, says: Proposing lofty results, with which the people everywhere were in active sympathy, when it came to the application of its means it failed miserably. Few persons in their sober senses will deny that the selection of Horace Greeley, by an assembly so powerfully equipped with the popular sympathy, as a candidate for the Presidency, is a disappointment for which they were not prepared.

The *Advertiser*, (Administration), heads a leading editorial on the subject: "The Ridiculous Muss."

The *Journal*, (Administration), says: "The general opinion of Republicans is that Greeley is decidedly the best nominee whom the Cincinnati Convention could have selected for the benefit of the Republican party."

MAINE.

PORTLAND, May 4.—The *Eastern Argus* (Democratic) comes out fully for Horace Greeley as the People's candidate.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The *Chronicle* and the *Republican*, both Administration papers, oppose the nomination of Greeley.

The *Patriot*, newspaper organ of the Democracy, speaks in complimentary terms of the Cincinnati ticket, and thinks it will carry off a large number of Republicans from the Grant party. It calls upon the National Democratic Committee to convene a National Convention, and says: "Its first duty will be to present to the people such candidates as will command the respect and secure the support of the good and true men of the country," indicating clearly that the Democratic Convention will not indorse Greeley.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—The result at Cincinnati has completely surprised everyone around here. Nobody considered that Greeley stood a ghost of a chance. Trumbull or Davis were the favorites, both among Democrats and Liberal Republicans. There is a feeling among Democrats that a regular out-and-out Democratic ticket and platform should be put before the people. The daily press here are divided. The *Transcript*, of course, is a strong Administration organ. The *National Democrat* has said nothing thus far.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—The *Illinois State Register* (Democratic), of this date, raises the standard of Greeley and Brown, and in a leading editorial heartily indorses the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Liberal Convention. The *Register* closes its editorial as follows: "We have confidence enough in the good sense of the Democracy to believe that it will yield the ticket a cheerful, earnest and successful support. The action of the Convention is eminently satisfactory to Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and the enthusiasm for the ticket is great."

Governor Palmer says Greeley and Brown will receive 75,000 Republican votes in Illinois.

Next Monday night a monster ratification meeting by Liberal Republicans and Democrats will be held in this city.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—The opposition to Grant's administration has been more outspoken to-day, in favor of Greeley. Liberal Republicans, Conservatives and Democrats almost unanimously favor the Cincinnati ticket and platform. Leading Democrats think a Democratic Convention unnecessary, and say if it should meet, it ought to adopt the Cincinnati ticket. The *Banner* will hoist the names of Greeley and Brown to-morrow.

The *Union and American* (Democratic) publishes this morning sketches of the lives of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. Its editorial expresses the opinion that the ticket would have been stronger with Brown for President, but it speaks kindly of Greeley. It says the ticket can and will sweep the Northwest if seconded by the National Democracy, and it adds: "Its election depends solely upon the action of the Democracy. Whatever they shall conclude as best to be done for the higher interests of the country, will be done cheerfully. They will preserve their organization intact, and act as a body. With the lights before us, we don't doubt that when the National Convention assembles it will take such action as will lead to the defeat of Grant and the election of the ticket presented at Cincinnati. As between Grant and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Greeley and Brown, there can be for the Democracy but one choice."

The *Banner* (Democratic) says the ticket cannot fail to command the respect of the American people, while from its truly national character, to say nothing of the truly national platform which was and is its superstructure, it ought to possess irresistible strength and satisfy the Liberal sentiment of the whole country. The ticket is a strong one, notwithstanding the fact that its nomination was effected through agencies not altogether uncommon to nominating Conventions, smacking a little too much of political intriguing to be entirely in accord with the unselfish patriotism which inspired the Liberal movement and produced the Convention. It attributes the defeat of Adams to the influence of Frank Blair.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4.—The nominations at the Cincinnati Convention are almost universally regarded as the strongest that could be made. The *Avalanche* and the *Appeal* unhesitatingly indorse the nominations, and will support the ticket.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The *Morning Call* says the nomination of Greeley produces [illegible] dismay among Federal office holders [illegible] depends upon the action of the ticket's strength [illegible]. The *Alta* says: "[illegible] but the Democracy [illegible] before the people a ticket of their own, will probably [illegible] friends to support Grant" and [illegible] says: "The platform is unexceptionable, but the nomination is such a surprise that it can form no idea, at present, of its effect upon the American people."

IOWA.

DES MOINES, May 4.—The *Register* (Administration) cannot decide whether the nomination of Greeley has been brought about by blind Liberal or mischievous Democrats.

The *Leader* (Dem.) repudiates the Cincinnati movement, which it has hitherto indorsed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A despatch from Greensboro, N. C., says: "The sentiment here is highly favorable to Greeley and Brown. The ticket will sweep the old North State like a whirlwind in November."

VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says: "The Cincinnati Convention has presented the strongest ticket to the country that could be presented. As 'lookers on in Vienna,' we may be permitted to express our opinion that Grant will discover this to be the hardest rock he has ever butted his head against. Greeley and Brown are both acceptable to the people of the South, and if they have to decide between this and another four years of Grant, and his bayonet rule, there will not be much hesitancy which horn of the dilemma they will take. We think it probable, however, that the nominations will frighten the Philadelphia Convention into abandoning Grant, and we predict great efforts at a reconciliation of the two wings of the Republican party."

The *Whig* will probably support the ticket, whether there is a Democratic nomination or not.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The *Commercial* warmly indorses the nominations made yesterday, while at the same time expressing the opinion that the nomination of Adams and Trumbull would have been more acceptable. It says: "We have no doubt of the immediate and thorough co-operation of the Democratic party in the Greeley movement. Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has, we understand, promised to go for Greeley, and will run for Governor of that State on the Cincinnati platform. His point, of course, is to beat Morton for the United States Senate. The Hon. George H. Pendleton did not hesitate last evening to declare himself for Greeley. The Democratic National Convention will be called, and will indorse the work of the Cincinnati Convention—ticket and platform."

The *Gazette* (Administration) says the contrivers of the movement trust that the Democrats will ratify the ticket, and asks, with some bitterness, "Will the Democrats sell themselves so cheaply?"

The *Enquirer* (Democrat) says: "The platform of the Convention is a splendid one, upon which every honest man and friend of republican institutions can stand. Its adoption by acclamation was the death knell to the hopes of the friends of Grant's military dynasty. They flattered themselves with the idea that the Convention would break up in a row over the tariff question. They have in this experienced their first, but not their last disappointment. They hoped that the Convention would nominate a weak ticket. It is certainly one of strength. They hoped the Democracy would not rally to its support. We think they will be deceived. The Convention has done itself honor by the manner in which it has settled this vexed business of the platform, and proved themselves worthy representatives of the masses of their countrymen who, disagreeing upon many questions, are determined to unite to save the Government from being destroyed by military tyranny, or by the cancer of corruption pervading every branch of the public service."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., May 4.—The nomination of Mr. Greeley caused great surprise here among the anti-Grant Republicans. They had hoped for Adams or Trumbull, and were quite elated as the balloting progressed showing Adams the favorite. They could hardly believe the first announcement of the success of Greeley and Brown. The Democrats seemed about as much bewildered by the result as the Republicans. They say but little, however, except that Greeley has many friends among the Democrats, and that there might be worse Presidents than he would make. There is some talk of Adams and Groesbeck for the Democrats under existing circumstances. The Grant Republicans think the Liberals are divided, and that Grant will have an easy time.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 4.—The trial by court martial of Marshal Bazaine will be held in the riding school at Versailles, and will commence the latter part of April (?) and will probably last over a hundred days. Twelve hundred witnesses will be summoned. The Government will allow Marshal Bazaine to employ as counsel M. Lachaud, the well known advocate.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Several of the French Councils-General voted resolutions in favor of compulsory primary instruction, and compulsory military services. Almost all adopted addresses of confidence in Thiers; many also expressing themselves favorable to a republican form of government.

The Russian Embassy dinner, recently given at Paris in honor of Thiers, was singularly brilliant. Count Orloff, in the Czar's name, congratulated the President on the political effect produced by the Elysee receptions. There was a splendid reception, followed by supper. Very many Legitimists and several Republicans were present, and there was much political conversation.

The report of the French Council of Inquiry into the capitulation of Sedan, which is just published, censures the Emperor Napoleon for ordering the capitulation without previously consulting his Generals. The report also blames General Whimpfen for having taken the command from General Ducrot without having a settled plan, although it praises General Whimpfen for opposing capitulation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 4.—The *Gazette* (official) confirms the report that Don Carlos has entered Navarre and been joined by Rada, who, it was before stated, had been pursued into France by troops under General Rivera.

MADRID, May 4.—The rising of the Carlists on a large scale is expected to-day in Catalonia. The Government has distributed troops throughout the province to suppress whatever demonstration may be made. It is positively asserted by the partisans of Don Carlos that their leader has not left the Spanish territory, as reported, but is yet at some point in the Province of Navarre. The Government hopes to capture him. Marshal Serrano, with his troops, has come up with the principal Carlist band in Navarre, and the two forces now confront each other. An engagement is expected soon.

Communication between this city and Bilboa, which was interrupted by the Carlists burning the railroad bridges in the Province of Biscay, has been re-established.

The First Government troops encountered a Carlist band in the Province of Tarragona, and after a short conflict repulsed the Insurrectionists.

It is now said that Don Carlos entered Vera, a town in Navarre, on the Bedassoa River, which forms a part of the boundary between France and Spain, yesterday. His entry was greeted by the ringing of church bells and the cheering of the people.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times*, this morning, urges President Grant to send to the Geneva Tribunal a communication which shall supersede the original American case containing the claims for consequential damages.

The Atalanta crew are on duty on the Thames. The London papers continue to praise their practice.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The London *Telegraph* of the 22d ult., in an editorial on American indirect claims, says: The Americans are no longer in doubt as to our resolve in the matter. Concession has with us reached its utmost limit, and no English Ministry would dream of surrendering the ground now taken up with the approval of the entire people and of the most enlightened minds in every nation, the American included.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—Arrived—steamers Nevada and Antwerp, from New York.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 4.—The *Eastern Budget* understands that the Austro-Hungarian Government has notified Versailles that Austria will in no case consent to an alteration of her commercial treaties with France.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—The police authorities have forbidden members of the International Society from holding a meeting here to-morrow.

HOLLAND.

LONDON, May 4.—The entire Dutch Cabinet has resigned, owing to the adverse vote in the States General on the question of income taxes.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 4.—Last night, Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion Government and one of the Joint High Commissioners, introduced a bill to give effect to certain clauses of the Treaty of Washington. He had originally intended merely to suspend the fishing laws which prevent Americans from fishing in our waters during the coming season. As, however the American Government had acted on the claims, the Canadian Government has decided to follow the same course. The first clause of the bill was to suspend the fishery laws, which prohibit Americans from fishing in Canadian waters. The second clause provided that, during the existence of the treaty, fish and fish oil, with the exception of such as are the products of inland lakes, shall be admitted from the United States free of duty. The third clause provided for the continuance of the bonding system during the operation of the treaty. The fourth clause provides that the right of transhipment contained in the thirteenth clause of the treaty shall be insured to citizens of the United States during the existence of the treaty. The last clause provides that the act shall go into effect on the issuance by the Government of an order in Council. This bill brought all the subjects of the treaty which the Canadian Parliament had power to act on before the House. The treaty had been largely discussed in the public press, and his position with reference to it had been made a subject of comment. No matter what might be the consequences, this Parliament had the right to reject the clauses of the treaty affecting Canada, if they pleased. If such right did not exist he would have had no right to sign the treaty as Plenipotentiary. Sir John spoke over five hours, and reviewed the whole proceedings of the Commission, strongly urging the House to assent to the bill.

MICHIGAN.

Death of a State Senator.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 4.—Senator Isaac M. Cravath, of the Twenty-first District, died at his home in Lansing this morning, at 5 o'clock. His death was announced in the Senate by Senator Ball, who submitted fitting resolutions. The Senate resolved to attend his funeral in a body, and remarks were made by Senators Waterbury and Shelley, when the Senate adjourned till next Monday at 2 p. m.

FLORIDA.

End of the Gubernatorial Muss.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 4.—The High Court of [illegible] met this morning to hear the arguments for and against Governor Reed's acquittal of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and, after hearing arguments, granted the motion made by Edmonds yesterday, and Governor Reed was this evening acquitted and discharged by the Senate of impeachment charges, by a vote of 7 to 10. Governor Reed resumed the functions of his office this evening, which event gives great satisfaction.

LATER—Governor Reed has taken possession of the Executive office, and Acting-Governor Day is to-night presiding over the Senate. Everything quiet.

WASHINGTON.

A MYSTIC CONSULTATION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There was a consultation to-day at the State Department, between the President, Secretary of State, and Republican members of the House and Senate Committees on Foreign Relations (Democratic members not having been invited). Those who have been questioned on the subject of the conference say they do not feel at liberty to disclose it, the understanding being that their business should be secret. The conjecture is made, however, from an incidental remark of one of the members, that the Alabama claims were under consideration.

THE JAPS VISIT ANNAPOLIS.

The Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell, General Myers, Minister Mori and Governor Cook, together with a number of members of Congress and ladies, left here for Annapolis this morning on special train. On arriving there they immediately proceeded to the Naval Academy, and on entering the ground were received with the usual honors, parades and artillery practice by midshipmen cadets. The company were escorted through the various buildings containing objects of interest, and in the afternoon were entertained with refreshments. They returned to Washington this evening. The Japanese express themselves delighted with what they saw and with the attention received from the officers in charge of the Academy, and were particularly pleased to learn that the Japanese midshipmen were progressing in their studies.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill prohibiting distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude in public schools of Georgetown and Washington, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD spoke against it as uncalled for, unwise, unjust, and cruel; and predicted that, if passed, it would react on the party which forced it on the people.

The bill then went over, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. The question was on on the amendment offered by Mr. WINDOM, on behalf of the Committee, increasing the subsidy for mail service with Brazil, and providing for semi-monthly mails between New York and Rio Janeiro, which was discussed without action until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Rust in the Chair, and with thirty or forty members present. Several tariff speeches were read or filed for publication.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, May 4.—During the past week the monetary situation has been generally easy at 6@7 per cent for call loans, with exceptions at 1-32, and also at 4 to 5 per cent. Foreign exchanges were a little weak at one time, but closed up strong, with every symptom of higher rates next week. Accounts from Europe report financial affairs somewhat unsettled from over-trading of speculations in London and on the Continent, especially in Germany. The Continent is hoarding gold, and the effect is reflected in the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England. If this continues the bank-rate will undoubtedly be advanced. These facts explain the firmness in exchange, and the rising tendency of gold. Gold declined about 1 per cent early in the week, but, at the close, recovered, and rose to the highest point of the present upward movement.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports at this port are large again this week—over $10,000,000—while exports of produce continue on a limited scale. We are piling up enormous indebtedness to Europe, without regard to settling day. Europe has ceased to take American securities to any extent, and many foreign bankers estimate that we will ship considerable specie in the early future.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

there was further advance during the week in a few leading speculative shares, such as Pacific Mail, Panama, Rock Island, and Western Union, but no marked advance in the general list. On the contrary, the general market, especially toward the close of the week, was heavy and lower. All indications favor the theory that the end of inflation on the Stock Exchange has been reached, and we shall next witness a general downward movement.

THE STOCK MARKET

to-day opened heavy and lower, generally by ¼ per cent. It was dull throughout, closing firmer on a very small business.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easier, to-day, at 4@5 on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed strong at 109¼@109½ for prime 60 days.

THE GOLD MARKET

was higher and more active at the close, with free sales at 113¾@113⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

Bonds were strong and closed higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼@102; Union Pacific firsts, 92¼@93. Land grants, 81¼@81½. Incomes, 87¼@87½.

Flour, wheat, and pork to-day quiet and steady.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The opening of the new Cotton Exchange, corner of Pearl and Hanover Square, took place to-day. Short and appropriate addresses, wishing success to the undertaking, were made.

PROCEEDINGS DISCONTINUED.

Bankruptcy proceedings against the Manhattan and four other fire insurance companies, for failure to pay their Chicago losses, have been discontinued, a settlement having been arrived at.

WAGES TO BE RAISED.

Commissioner Van Nort promised a delegation of pipemen, to-day, to raise the wages of rockmen 24 cents, and of blasters 44 cents.

HONORS TO A COMPOSER.

The German composer, Franz Abt, arrived, to-day, in the steamer Rhein. German singing societies of this city serenade him, to-night, and have a torch-light procession in his honor.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The doctor who made the first *post mortem* examination of the body of Donelstein, said to have been mysteriously murdered and thrown into a cellar in Jersey City, declares that the deceased either fell or jumped out of an upper window, and, after striking the ground, fell into the cellar through an open doorway.

DEATH OF COLEMAN ROBINSON.

The Stock Board adjourned at 1 o'clock call yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Coleman Robinson, one of its members, just deceased. A Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) letter says that Mr. Robinson was thrown from his carriage, and his leg broken, but was not supposed to be much injured otherwise. He was engaged to be married to Miss Little, of Carmel, and sent for her to take care of him while confined to the house. She declined unless they were united in marriage. He assented to the proposition, and last Tuesday evening they were joined in wedlock. Next day he complained of being much worse, and in the evening he died. Mr. Robinson left property behind to the amount of a million and a half of dollars.

FIRES.

At Marshalltown, Iowa, $300,000—At Marshall, Mich., $100,000—At Plainfield, N. J., $100,000—Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELPHOS, May 4.—There was a large meeting of citizens held here, this afternoon, in front of the ruins on Canal street, to return thanks to the fire companies of Ft. Wayne, Lima, and Van Wert for their timely aid; also to C. E. Gorham, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, for the speedy manner in which the engines were delivered here. Resolutions were adopted to push the speedy completion of the Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis Railroad, and notwithstanding the heavy losses the people of our city have sustained the road will be built. The total losses by the fire will reach $125,000, of which amount there is about one-third covered by insurance. The losses above the insurance will be paid by the citizens *en masse*. Rebuilding will be commenced as soon as the ruins can be cleared away. Insurance companies adjust Monday. The individual losses cannot be given. The total number of houses destroyed was fifty, and many others are damaged. The ladies turned out in mass and rendered great assistance in subduing the flames and carrying goods from the stores to places of safety. The work on the buildings of the Ohio Wheel Company is progressing.

[To the Associated Press.]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 4.—A Marshalltown, Iowa, special says: "The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Central Iowa took place about noon to-day. It commenced in Stanley's elevator, and quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and, fanned by a high wind, at one time threatened the whole town. The whole southeast part of the city is in ruins. The loss foots up about $300,000. Five elevators, with a vast amount of grain in store, a wooden mill, two hotels, four lumber yards, the Northwestern depot, tanks and pump building, 8 stores and shops, and three dwelling houses were consumed. Cedar Rapids, Grinnell and Des Moines were telegraphed for aid, and promptly responded, but only the Grinnell Company arrived, and the flames having been subdued the others were ordered back. The city is in a state of intense excitement, and the full particulars cannot be ascertained as yet.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 4.—A despatch from Oshkosh, Wis., says: "A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the shingle mill of L. B. Reed, which was entirely destroyed, together with nearly all the lumber in the yard. The loss is estimated at $15,000, with no insurance."

DETROIT, May 4.—H. J. Perrin's mills, at Marshall, Mich., have been burned. Loss over $100,000. Insured something over $30,000. Adams & Co.'s machine shop was also burned. Loss $5,000. Insurance $1,500.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Saturday morning a fire broke out in Bushman's dry goods store, in Plainfield, N. J., and, rapidly spreading, soon destroyed the entire block, including the store with their stocks and a number of dwellings. One man was fatally injured by a falling chimney. Loss about $100,000. Insured in Newark companies for $27,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

The cordage works of Baumgardner, at Beverly, N. J., have been destroyed by fire, with machinery and stock. Loss, $40,000. Insurance, $28,000. Over one hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 3.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day, Bishop Simpson presiding, a resolution was offered calling for a special Committee of one minister and one layman from each book district to take special cognizance of alleged frauds and mismanagement in the New York Book Concern. After warm debate the resolutions were tabled.

A motion to reconsider the tabling vote was then offered by Dr. Lanahan, who made a speech in which he said if any one was specially interested in a speedy examination it was himself. For four years he had been held up to the gaze of the Church as a sample of a scandalous agitator. He had charged deliberate scandalous frauds in the Book interests of the church, and he stood ready to make good every charge. For this he had been suspended from his ministerial functions by an ecclesiastical court, and even a trial in the civil courts had been fulminated against him, to support which the funds of the very institution of which he was agent had been used. He now asked that the Committee be ordered and the subject settled finally and forever. He was prepared with full reports in which his defence and charges should stand in full.

Dr. Buckley also advocated the Committee in a forcible speech, amid repeated interruptions.

Mr. Queen, of the New York Conference, moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which was carried—199 to 50.

Dr. Foster, of New York Conference, called for the printing of all papers on the Book Concern for the information of delegates.

Dr. Curry, of New York East Conference, opposed it as out of the regular order.

A delegate moved that the report be called for now.

Dr. Brooks, Chairman of the Book Committee, stated they were not ready, but would be glad to report Monday.

Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, asked whether the report of the expert, William Gunn, and of other experts, was to accompany W. Kilbreth's report. He moved the Committee be instructed to furnish all the reports.

The resolution was tabled.

Dr. Foster then withdrew his motion.

On motion of Dr. Woodruff of New York East Conference, a Committee of five was appointed on the subject of a monument to Bishop Kingsley, at Beyrout, Syria.

Petitions, memorials and appeals from Annual Conferences were received and referred. Adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4.

In the local market the demand for loans continues very strong, and temporarily money is working close some of the banks, but in general the supply of loanable funds is fair, and all the banks expect that the shipments of grain will have a tendency to make the market easier.

Exchange is firm at par, for sales between banks. At the counter bankers will sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The great speculative feature in the local markets is the rise in wheat, which has now been 35 cents per bushel since April 1. In view of the enormous crop which will be harvested in California by the last of May or the first of June, (or nearly two months earlier than in the Atlantic States), and the fair prospect for good crops in the United States generally, it seems probable this advance will only be sustained a few weeks. California will have ten million bushels of surplus wheat for exportation this year, or at least four times as much as she had last year, and the increase of the exportable surplus in that State alone will add 25 per cent to the usual annual exports from the whole United States.

The ease in money in the New York market during the past week is reflected in the favorable bank statement to-day, which shows that the increase of deposits, to the amount of $8,497,300, has led to an increase of $5,358,400 in loans. The statement also shows an increase of $2,192,900 in specie and legal tenders, thus making good the reserve required against the increase of deposits. The large disbursements of coin by the Treasury during the next few weeks will strengthen the reserves of the banks in greater proportion than deposits ordinarily do, and are favorable to an easy money market. Under these circumstances there will probably be a good deal of activity in stocks next week.

The activity in grain speculations during the past few weeks is reflected in the great increase in the bank clearings for the week ending May 4, 1872, as follows:

Monday	$2,602,773.33
Tuesday	2,243,631.79
Wednesday	4,920,842.72
Thursday	5,311,659.34
Friday	5,831,188.10
Saturday	5,657,869.79
Total	$31,857,912.16
Last week	$14,285,060.98

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by Hammond & Watson, 54 Washington street:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	180	185
Third National		135
Fifth National	130	
Commercial National	130	140
City National	185	
German National	123	
Commercial Exchange National	105	
Cook County National	107	
Miscellaneous.		
West Division Railway	165	170
Chicago City Railway		175
North Chicago City Railway	95	100
Babcock Extinguisher	90	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Elgin Watch	102	

Sales.

5,000 Commercial Exchange National Bank at 106.

2,500 North Chicago City Railway at 95.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117½	118
5-20s of '62	112½	112¾
5-20s of '64	112¼	112¾
5-20s of '65	112¾	112¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	115¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115	115¾
10-40s		
U. S. new 5 per cents	111	
U. S. Currency 6s	115¼	115¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100&int
Illinois County and Town 10s	95	@98
Chicago City 7s		100&int
Cook County 7s		100&int
Gold Exchange		113⅞
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		110½
Gold and gold coupons		113½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Gold was firmer on the unfavorable reports regarding the Alabama negotiations, and large export, closing at 113¾@113⅞. Loans at 3 to 7 for carrying. Clearings, $73,000,000. Exports, $1,704,860.

Governments strong, at an advance of ⅛@¼.

State bonds dull and weak.

Money opened easy at 6 per cent, closing at 4@5 per cent, with considerable receipts from the interior. The bank statement was favorable, showing the following changes: Loans increase, $5,358,400; specie increase, $312,300; circulation decrease, $20,200; deposits increase, $8,497,300; legal tenders increase, $1,880,000.

Stocks dull, except Pacific Mail, Western Union, and C C & I C. These were weak in the morning, but about 12 o'clock became steady, and have since been strong. Pacific Mail was very active, and fluctuated largely, the extremes being 74½ and 76⅛. C. C. & I. C. advanced from 38⅞ to 39⅝ at the close.

Sterling exchange steady; 9⅝@9¾.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	115½
Coupons, '62, ex int	112½	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64, do	112½	U. S. 10-40s	110¼
Coupons, '65 do	112½	New 5s	111¼
Coupons, new	111¾	Currency 6s	115¼

State bonds:

Missouri	95½	Old Virginias	50
Old Tennessees	68	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessees	68	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias			

Stocks closed:

Canton	92	St. Paul	60½
W. U. Telegraph	77½	St. Paul preferred	80
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	77½
Adams Express	96½	Wabash preferred	88
Wells & Fargo Ex.	85	Fort Wayne	96
American Express	73½	Terre Haute	28
United States Ex.	78	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	75½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	96½	C. & A. preferred	119
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	Ohio & Mississippi	49
Erie	67½	C., C. & C.	94½
Erie preferred	83	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	39½
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	40
Northwestern	79½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102½
Northwestern pfd	94	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	115	D., L. & Western	108
New Jersey Cent	109½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,995	5,222	4,685	2,400
Wheat, bu	8,700	19,380	18,113	60,820
Corn, bu	129,585	144,836	64,175	73,270
Oats, bu	25,310	16,771	11,236	2,700
Rye, bu	700	2,177	2,200	1,252
Barley, bu	3,350	858	11,706	1,350
Grass seed, lbs	44,200	12,186	42,770	
Flaxseed, lbs	38,000	24,000		
Broom corn, lbs	8,000	800		
Cured meats, lbs	86,280	18,620	645,650	85,130
Beef, brls		14	310	
Pork, brls	428	9	159	51
Lard, lbs	35,600	63,790	310,125	
Tallow, lbs	12,400	20,570		43,710
Butter, lbs	25,260	34,685	11,750	10,500
Live hogs, No.	10,918	4,397	6,879	4,133
Cattle, No.	2,351	1,544	2,746	2,939
Sheep, No.	518	977	650	
Hides, lbs	117,560	129,964	60,300	75,084
Highwines, brls	437	207	303	401
Wool, lbs	71,010	264,410	83,790	49,270
Potatoes, bu	7,658	3,864	160	1,804
Lumber, m	1,544	4,769	816	2,283
Shingles, m	1,954	86	2,279	1,615
Lath, m	60	22	53	107
Salt, brls			1,439	

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption, 2,543 bu wheat; 2,004 bu oats; 1,036 bu rye; 330 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 25 cars wheat; 173 cars and 28,500 bu corn; 20 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total, (225 cars) 121,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock during the week ending this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	May 4, 1872.	April 27, 1872.	May 6, 1871.
Flour, brls	32,873	26,051	23,637
Wheat, bu	57,537	41,565	99,051
Corn, bu	748,773	626,673	625,359
Oats, bu	149,524	106,470	98,426
Rye, bu	5,608	4,380	6,222
Barley, bu	14,563	12,945	12,670
Live hogs, No.	65,031	45,482	24,768
Cattle, No.	17,215	14,539	13,041
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	27,067	24,637	24,274
Wheat, bu	106,042	126,755	430,016
Corn, bu	2,681,396	781,849	991,408
Oats, bu	184,837	189,904	149,417
Rye, bu	12,122	7,578	19,330
Barley, bu	21,121	30,939	16,278
Live hogs, No.	43,347	44,002	19,213
Cattle, No.	14,112	12,584	10,994

There was less doing in produce circles to-day, but grain was again higher all around, while provisions were dull. The receipts are increasing, while the shipments show a falling off; though wheat and barley are still being taken out faster than received. The markets were less active than they would have been but for the interest displayed in the results of the Cincinnati Convention. One of the delegates was surrounded on his entrance into the hall, and talk, and the cheering, with a few hisses, were the order of the day for some time, during which no trading was done.

Groceries were again quoted active to-day, but the general market was less buoyant, owing to the decline in freights. With the single exception of refined sugars, however, which were off ⅛c, there was no material "softening" in prices. Coffees were quoted firmer, in sympathy with an advance East. Other goods in the line ruled comparatively steady. The dry goods trade was active for this period of the week, and former prices were being realized. The inquiry was chiefly for dress goods and the lighter seasonable fabrics, though staple goods met with a reasonably active demand. Butter was in fair request at prices not noticeably lower than those current early in the week, though the general market is lacking in strength, and dealers are anticipating an early decline. No new features were developed in connection with the bagging market. The movement was of a liberal character and the quoted prices were adhered to with firmness. Cheese remains quiet and easy. Coal was inquired for to a limited extent only, and quotations were little better than nominal, at $13.00 for Lackawanna, $10.00 for Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. There is continued activity in the market for domestic dried fruits, and a buoyant tone still pervades the market. The changes in values to-day were confined to an advance of ½c in halved peaches. Hay, hides, and leather were firm and unchanged. Oils ruled steady and firm. At the lumber yards, a moderate demand existed for the different descriptions, and quotations were firmly sustained. The stocks of common grades are small. There are no new features worthy of special notice in the market for metals and tinners' stock. Trade exhibited a good degree of activity, and a firm feeling prevails. Nails were in larger demand, owing to more favorable advices from the East. The stocks in this city are small. Naval stores met with a good inquiry from the shipping interest, and for large ropes prices were a shade firmer. The supply is as yet too small. Wool continues in light inquiry, and a rather weak feeling pervades the market. Building materials were again in good demand, and for the leading articles quotations were higher. We make no changes in the markets for potatoes, poultry, and beans, a fair business being done for this portion of the week. Eggs sold at 12@12½c per doz. The supply was good.

Highwines were quiet and again easier, holders asking 83c per gallon, while few were willing to pay more than 82½c. Sales were confined to 100 brls at 83c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and again easier. There are few vessels here but shippers are unwilling to pay recent prices, and owners are weak. A total of 16 charters was reported to-day, which will carry out 250,000 bu corn. Rates were 8½c on one vessel to Buffalo, 8c per do to load Monday, 8c on corn to Collingwood, and 14c on oats to Kingston. Rates to other places cannot be quoted closely. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted as follows: On Flour—$1.00 to Boston, 90c to New York, 80c to Philadelphia and Baltimore and 45c to Buffalo. On Grain—per 100 lbs—50@52c to Boston, 45@47c to New York, and 42@45c to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Provisions were dull and easier, though with little change in prices. Mess pork was generally quoted about 5c per brl lower, and meats ½c off our quotations of yesterday; which were the prices asked by holders. The market was weakened by a flat New York, and by the fact of large receipts of hogs here during the past week, though the arrivals were less liberal to-day. The demand, which was very light, might have been larger but for the excitement in wheat, which absorbed the attention of a majority of those in attendance on 'Change to-day. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.55@12.60; do seller June, $12.72½@12.75; do seller July, $12.95@13.00; seller August, nominal; prime mess, $11.25@11.75. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8.65@8.70; do seller June, $8.85; do seller July, $8.90@8.95. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6½@6¾c for short ribs, and 7¼@7½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8½c for clear; 11@12½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.57½; 500 brls do at $12.55; 500 brls do (special brand) at $12.50; 1,000 brls do seller June at $12.80; 4,000 brls do at $12.75; 2,000 brls do seller July at $13.00; 500 tcs lard seller June at $8.87½; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c; 20,000 lbs bellies at 6½c packed.

Flour was strong, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, and was in active demand. There was, however, no change in prices, though many holders professed to be careless about selling at current quotations, especially as stocks are light. White winter extras are quoted at $9.00@10.00; spring extras at $6.25@8.00 for good to choice, and fair to medium at $5.50@6.00. Superfines at $4.50@5.25; and rye flour at $4.25@4.50. Sales were reported to-day of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.75; 125 brls do at $9.50; 50 brls do at $8.25; 200 brls do at $8.00; 300 brls spring extras at $8.00; 300 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.62½; 500 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 50 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.35. Total 2,125 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $17.25, and 10 tons at $17.00 on track.

Wheat was very nervous, at a range of 8½c above yesterday, though the difference between the highest figures of the two sessions was 3½c. There was, however, much less doing, and the market was so very variable that it was almost impossible to keep track of it. The early private reports from Liverpool quoted that market as higher, but New York buyers refused to respond, though holders there were strong. These things swayed our market somewhat, but the general tone was governed by other considerations than those of the day's prices. Those interested in a further advance in quotations claimed that such an advance is inevitable, as Great Britain will be obliged to call on the United States for more wheat than we shall have to spare, especially as the harvest of this year bids fair to be later than usual, all over the wheat producing world. The greatest point made in favor of higher prices is the fact that the recent sharp advance has failed to bring forward supplies from the country in anything like volume equal to the shipments; whence it is argued that there is no wheat to come in. It has been stated that our receipts of wheat are light because the elevators here have refused to receive it; but that is not the case. Corn has been refused, but most of the warehousemen have been glad to take in car-loads of wheat, the wheat bins being only partially full. However, the advance has been so rapid that it has almost taken the breath out of many of the longs, as well as the shorts, and while the latter are generally willing to settle, every little lull is followed by such a pressure to sell as to cause a serious break in price. This was the case to-day, the market be very uneven. There were very few who seemed to have confidence in a much further rise; hence the business of to-day was largely in settlement. Seller June opened at $1.43, advanced to $1.44½, fell back to $1.42½, advanced to $1.44, and closed weak at $1.42½. Seller the month sold at $1.40½@1.43, closing at the inside. Seller July sold at $1.43@1.45. Other grades than No. 2 spring were quiet. No. 1 spring was entirely nominal. No. 3 was quoted at $1.30. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.43; 10,000 bu do at $1.42½; 17,200 bu do at $1.42¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.42; 52,000 bu do at $1.41½; 5,000 bu do at $1.41¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.41¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.41⅛; 60,000 bu do at $1.41; 15,000 bu do at $1.40⅞; 35,000 bu do at $1.40½; 5,000 bu do at $1.40¼; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.22. Total, 300,400 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged ½c higher than yesterday, the inciting cause of the advance being sympathy with wheat. New York also being strong. The market opened out with a very active demand, and prices advanced rapidly, but the interest and firmness fell off when it was discovered that the shipments of yesterday were not equal to the receipts, from which some inferred that we have not escaped the danger of a glut, after all, though the shipments of the past week have been enormous. The excitement in wheat drew off a great many operators who are usually to be found in the corn circle, and this made the market less active than it would otherwise have been. Shippers were operating but sparingly, as is usual on Saturday, and there were few vessels offering, but the easier feeling in freights induced some to take hold. No. 2 corn, cash or seller the month, opened at 44½c, advanced to 44⅝c, fell back to 44c, and closed steady at 44c. Seller June sold at 45@45⅛c, closing at 45c. Seller July sold at 46@46½c, and seller August at 47½@47⅞c. Seller last half August sold at 48c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 22,000 bu do at 44⅝c; 55,800 bu do at 44⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 44½c; 30,000 bu do at 44c; 12,000 bu on track (through cars), at 45½c; 1,600 bu do at 45c; 2,400 bu do at 44½c; 4,000 bu strictly fresh, at 44½c; 5,600 bu afloat, 46c; 5,000 bu do, yellow, at 45½c; 1,200 bu rejected, at 41½c. Total, 190,200 bu.

Oats were again active, and averaged ½@¾c higher, the advance being greatest on the more deferred option, but were weak nevertheless. The market opened strong, in sympathy with wheat and corn, but declined when those markets fell off. Seller the month sold at 36½c early, to 36½c at the close; seller June opened at 38½c, and declined to 37½c, strictly fresh receipts sold at 36½@37c, principally at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu fresh receipts at 37c; 3,600 bu do at 36½c; 2,400 bu do at 36½c; 85,000 bu regular at 36½c; 15,000 bu do at 36½c; 5,000 bu do at 36½c; 600 bu rejected at 33½c; 1,800 bu by sample at 40c. Total, 114,600 bu.

Rye was strong but quiet at yesterday's outside quotation, buyers holding off till near the close of the session, in the hope of filling their orders at less figures. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 81c; and 7,400 bu do at 80c.

Barley was very quiet, with little demand, but was somewhat firmer than yesterday, at 55c for regular No. 2, and 56c bid for do in preferred houses. Nothing doing in other grades. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 57c; 2,400 bu do at 56c; 400 bu, by sample, at 73c; 400 bu do at 72½c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 4,800 bu.

D. W. C. Sanford & Co., send the following statement of stocks of provisions in New Orleans on the 1st of May:

Brls mess pork	18,461	12,684
" other kinds	596	1,260
Total pork	19,057	13,944
Tierces lard	2,213	4,827
Kegs lard	1,891	7,840
Casks bacon shoulders	641	245
" " R. sides		
" " C. R. sides	300	244
" " clear "	698	420
Tierces hams	2,013	526
Dry salt meats, packed and loose, pounds	550,000	603,000
Total bacon and D. S. meat, in pounds	2,983,550	1,783,600

To several inquiries from Peru, and other river and canal towns on the subject of storage on canal grain, we answer as follows:

The storage on grain received from canal-boats is 1½c per bushel for 10 days, and ½c for every 10 days thereafter; from teams 2c for 20 days or less, and from teams 3c. The "regular" mean 5 days free of storage to the receiver, or 2c per bushel. The difference in the rate is partly because the canallers pay for shoveling, while the elevators have to switch and unload cars, and chiefly because the boats can go to any elevator, while cars must go to that of the road bringing them in. Last year the elevators paid the canal receivers 1c per bushel, and then indorsed receipts "subject to 2c storage for 20 days or less," virtually making storage 20 days for 1½c. This they will not do this year, and many buyers refuse to allow the difference between railroad and canal storage, and the canal shippers are naturally much incensed thereat. The grain is sold on a basis of 2c storage, and it is simply pettifogging to say that receipts must have *at least* 2c storage to be regular.

There is no reason whatever why canal shippers should not get whatever advantage in storage their position entitles them to.

All our canal and Illinois River grain trade was won from St. Louis by our comparatively lower scale of expenses, and the interests of the trade require that no illiberal discrimination should be made against shipments on canal boats.

LATEST.

Information has just been received that the station agents on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were telegraphed, this morning to "let the corn come forward." This is the road referred to in these columns this morning as being charged with discriminating in favor of certain persons having grain consigned to them in this city. There will be no further ground for the complaint.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet. Mess pork was easier. Lard dull and easier. Wheat was weak and irregular, sale being made of 50,000 bu cash, in one lot at $1.40, just before the call. Corn was easier, and oats were dull. The following sales were made on the call: 3,450 brls mess pork, seller June at $12.75; 500 brls do at $12.70; 750 brls do, seller July at $12.90; 15,000 bu wheat at $1.43¼; 10,000 bu do, seller June at $1.43½; 20,000 bu do at $1.43; 5,000 bu do at $1.43¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.43⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.43; 5,000 bu do, seller July at $1.45; 5,000 bu do, seller the year at $1.21; 5,000 bu do at $1.20½; 5,000 bu do at $1.20½; 5,000 bu corn, seller June at 45c; 20,000 bu do at 44½c; 20,000 bu do, seller July at 46½c; 10,000 bu oats, seller June at 37½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 1:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$12.47½	$12.60
Mess pork, seller May	12.55	12.60
Mess pork, seller June	12.70	12.70
Mess pork, seller July	12.90	12.95
Mess pork, seller August	....	....
Lard, cash	....	....
Lard, seller May	8.62½	8.70
Lard, seller June	....	8.87½
Lard, seller July	....	8.97½
Wheat, cash	1.40½	1.41
Wheat, seller June	1.42½	1.44
Wheat, seller July	1.42	1.43
Wheat, seller the year	1.20½	1.21
Corn, cash	44	44
Corn, seller June	44½	45
Corn, seller July	46	46½
Corn, seller August	47	47½
Oats, cash	36	36½
Oats, seller June	37½	37¾
Oats, seller July	38	38½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4.

BUTTER—There was no change in the butter market as compared with the two or three preceding days. Choice packed was held with some show of firmness, but for all other descriptions the market exhibited signs of weakness. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 25@28c; choice roll, 18@21c; common to fair, 12@17c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In this market no changes were noticeable. A fair business was doing and former rates were fully sustained. We quote: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@19½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was active, and prices ruled firm as follows: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting $2.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $45.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead 10c. Bar iron, 5@6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4¼@5c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15.

BROOM CORN—Trade was quiet at the prices current on yesterday: Common at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@150.00.

BEANS—Met with a light demand at the following range of prices: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.70 do for navy.

CHEESE—In this market only a light movement was noticed, and the easy feeling noted earlier in the week was again visible. There was, however, no quotable change, the following prices usually being asked: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—There was but a limited inquiry for this article, and prices were weak and tending lower. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $11.00@11.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. The inquiry, as has been the case for several days past, was of a light character, and prices favored buyers: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.55@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Business was active and prices were firm at 12@12½c per doz. The supply is good.

CANNED GOODS—Continue in good request and are firmly held at the quoted prices, which are as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.25@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	3.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.20@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Lobster, 2 lb	3.75
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

FISH—The inquiry for fish was of a liberal character both on local and interior accounts, and the market was quoted steady at previous rates. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—With the exception of a ½c advance in halved peaches, there was no quotable alteration in prices of goods coming under this head. The general market was reasonably active, and the annexed prices were firmly adhered to all around: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices were steady as follows: Apples, $3.50@5.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messini, ₱ box, $5.50@5.75; do Palermo, $5.00@5.25.

GROCERIES—Owing to the reduction in freights, there was less buoyancy in this market, but with the exception of an ⅛c decline in refined sugars there was no appreciable change in values. Coffees were firm. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11⅞c; B at 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9@10c. New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; standard, at 6½@6⅞c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¾@5½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—The shipping demand continues active, and for pressed hay the market was firm at full prices. Loose descriptions were quoted easier. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $19.00@21.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@19.00; prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were reported steady and firm at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was moderately active, at the annexed range of prices:

Horse-shoe iron		6 5-10@7c	
Bar iron	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10	@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 3-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian, No. 1 stained	18		
Sheet iron		6¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues fairly active, and the feeling is exceedingly firm both for domestic and imported stock. The following are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	25@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	21@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.35
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	95@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.50@ 1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We note an advance of 50c on 12x12 tin plate. With this exception quotations stand the same as last noted. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 10 lbs 48c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Sold to a large extent at $5.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; blue 3d, common per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations now current:

Manila rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Marline, ₱ lb	22 @ 25
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	[illegible]
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @ 6.00
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.00 @ 7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	[illegible]

OILS—Business was again active to-day, and the prevalent feeling was firm. We quote: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 85c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—No changes were noted in this market. An active demand exists, and the prices given below are firmly held:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ @12.50
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	12.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	5.50
English Ven red	@4.50
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—Continue in good demand, and, with the exception of a slight decline on good Western grades, quotations were nominally unaltered: 75@85c for good Western, and 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows.

POULTRY—We note the following changes in our price list: Pigeons, 80c@$1.00 per dozen; live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

SEEDS—A good demand existed for Hungarian, clover, and millet varieties, and for the latter prices were firmer. We quote: Clover at $5.15@5.30 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.25@1.50, and Hungarian at $1.35@1.50. Timothy at $2.15@2.30 for fair to good; $2.50@2.60 for prime.

SALT—Dealers continue to report an active demand on shipping account, and quotations rule firm as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Remain steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were firm at the following range:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—This market exhibits increasing activity as the season advances, but the continued large receipts keep prices weak. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market was again quiet, but prices were nominally unchanged. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	55@60c
Unwashed, fine	36@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 3@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending May 4.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	3,845	9,142	2,026
Tuesday	2,354	8,912	781
Wednesday	4,697	17,814	1,391
Thursday	3,599	14,978	881
Friday	2,351	10,918	519
Saturday	370	3,600	517
Total	17,216	65,165	6,045
Last week	13,889	45,648	4,582
Week before last	16,973	46,408	6,485
Total three weeks	48,078	157,221	17,112

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,851	8,379	1,210
Tuesday	1,419	6,899	519
Wednesday	2,056	5,436	....
Thursday	3,279	10,558	968
Friday	2,746	6,579	650
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	11,351	38,851	3,347
Last week	12,997	41,433	2,051

The receipts of live stock for the first four months of 1872, compare with the receipts for the corresponding period last year as follows:

RECEIVED, 1872.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
January	44,990	361,935	42,069
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
March	53,170	170,745	38,170
April	58,393	169,149	24,771
Total	197,640	970,105	145,813
RECEIVED, 1871.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
January	30,708	300,697	35,111
February	43,269	139,343	43,608
March	44,752	97,068	43,248
April	48,144	71,632	23,379
Total	166,903	608,739	145,211

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs— Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	55
To Dunkirk	.45	52½
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The market opened dull and heavy this week, and has been an unsettled and declining one throughout. The prime cause of this unsatisfactory state of things is found in the continued heavy receipts, though the unhealthy condition at the seaboard markets has, of course, exerted an unfavorable influence. The arrivals during the three weeks ending to-night aggregate some 48,000—a larger number than ever before received here for the same period of time. The attendance of buyers was more than usually full, and all classes have operated with a fair degree of liberality, but the continued demand proved insufficient to prevent a steady accumulation of stock, and, despite the efforts of holders to sustain prices, they gradually shaded off in favor of sellers until, at the close, we find them ruling fully 25c per 100 lower on nearly all descriptions. The exception was stock cattle, which have met with a steady, fair request at prices, not materially lower than those current a week ago. The quality of the offerings was good, the average being considerably above that of last week or the preceding one, but, with two or three exceptions, nothing sold above $6.50, and few above $6.12½, the prevailing prices being $4.75@5.75 for common to really good steers of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average. Many of the finest droves were reloaded, and sent East on owners' account, the prices offered here not proving satisfactory to sellers. The number of beeves taken for local consumption was larger than usual, and it is worthy of note that our butchers selected a much better class of stock than usually finds its way into their hands, as high as $5.50@5.75 being paid in some instances, while that scallawag class of stock which has heretofore formed so prominent a part of the purchases of Chicago butchers was almost wholly neglected. Stock steers, as before stated, were in good demand, and prices have been well sustained at $3.50@3.75 for common thin, roughish lots, and at $4.00@4.75 for medium to prime droves. New milch cows have been plenty, and sales were slow at $25.00@30.00 for common, and at $35.00@40.00 for good to choice. Calves continue dull at $3.50@4.50 for thin, coarse heavy, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice light. To-day the market was more active, but the increased activity did not result in any perceptible appreciation in values, the excessive supply preventing such a result.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.60
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.35
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Interior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

HOGS—The receipts for the week have been 65,165, against 45,648 last week and 46,408 week before last. For the four months ending April 30, the arrivals have been 970,105, against 608,739 last year—an increase of 361,376. Since Jan. 1 the arrivals have been *one million, seventeen thousand, two hundred and fifteen*. The week opened active with prices firm at $4.25@4.45. These prices were sustained up to Wednesday, when, under the overwhelming receipts (17,814 head were yarded) the market gave way to the extent of 10c per 100 lbs. This reduction was followed by further concessions during Thursday and Friday, until an aggregate decline of 25@30c has been sustained. The principal demand has been for light, smooth, even lots, for shipment to New York and for good to choice fat heavy lots for Boston, but there has been more or less inquiry from Cleveland and Philadelphia, and considerable purchases were also made on Canadian account, so that, large as have been the receipts, less than 10,000 remain unsold at the close.

To-day there was an active demand, and a large business was transacted at full yesterday's prices, the market ruling steady at $3.75@3.95 for inferior mixed lots; at $3.95@4.00 for common; at $4.05@4.10 for medium, and at $4.15@4.20 for good to choice.

SHEEP—The sheep market opened quiet this week, and has continued so throughout. The supply has been small, but quite equal to the demand, and the prices have ruled weak and unsettled. The offerings were pretty evenly divided between local and Eastern buyers, with sales at $4.50@5.00 for sheared and stock sheep, at $5.75@6.75 for common mutton grades, and at $6.00@7.75 for medium to choice do. Early in the week a few extra sold at $8.00@8.25, but at the close these would be extreme prices.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Lumber, feet m	1,544	814
Shingles, m	1,954	2,279
Lath, pieces m	60	53

CARGOES—Business at the exchange docks exhibited a fair degree of activity, and quotations were generally well sustained. Several cargoes were left over. A shingle continues firm at $3.00, and lath at $1.50 per 1,000 afloat.

The Bay City *Journal* says:

"Up to the present time about 35,000,000 feet of logs have been got afloat on the Cass River out of a total amount on said river and its tributaries of 140,000,000. The following persons and companies have logs 'hung up' on the following streams in amounts as follows:

On the North Branch of the Cass—Eddy.

Avery & Co., about	4,000,000
H. M. Bradley	2,000,000
Thompson & Bros	10,000,000
Williams & Brockway	11,000,000
Avery, Murphy & Son	13,000,000
	35,500,000

"Besides several others, whose names and amounts we could not learn.

E. C. Litchfield, about	500,000
John L. Wood, about	6,000,000
Mr. Justin, about	4,000,000
Wr. Burt, about	2,000,000
Avery, Murphy & Son, about	3,000,000
	15,500,000

"Besides several smaller amounts on White Creek, John G. Hubinger, about 4,000,000; Wentworth Bros., about 3,000,000. On Sucker Creek there is about 10,000,000 belonging to different parties, and on Houghton Creek about 3,000,000. This makes in all 76,000,000 feet, and is but an estimate, but is said to be a very close calculation.

"Over 100 men have passed through this place recently, on their way to the upper streams, and have quit because they could do no more. The only hope now is that a June freshet may bring down a portion more of these logs which are nearest the mouth of the several branches of the main stream. This 'hanging up' will make it very hard for some, while others are able to carry the burden until another year."

The Albany *Journal* of April 6 says: "An unsettled market may be expected so long as there is so much uncertainty about the log drives in Canada and Michigan. Anything like the disappointment apprehended in this respect would advance the price of lumber, and keep markets excited. Not much attention is usually paid to the reports about short supplies of logs, it being regarded as an annual alarm to keep up prices, but from private letters and statements of reliable parties, there are, no doubt, grounds for fearing that a large portion of the logs will have to lay over until another year. Great efforts are being made at an immense expense to help the drives, but with great uncertainty as to the results. One large firm in Michigan is reported as having 400 men at work at $4 a day, making prodigious efforts to get down their logs. Similar efforts are being made in Canada. The mills all being so late in starting, will materially curtail the production, and make it late before lumber will be ready for the market. Last year, our northern mills began sawing in March, and made some shipments in April. This season they have not made a beginning, and it will be some time before supplies of spruce and hemlock, to any extent, can be sent in. Shipments from our district continue very active, and all the barges are kept fully employed. An accurate account on Saturday found that 9,800,000 feet of lumber was on board the barges then in port, for shipment. It is estimated that at least five-ninths of the lumber sold and wintered over has been shipped, and that at least one-half of that held here for sale at the close of navigation has been sold. The opinion is ventured that before lumber is received by canal, the district will be the barest spot that has been seen for years. The principal sales made this week have been to fill foreign orders. Private letters from Chicago express great confidence in an unprecedented activity, and a large consumption of lumber in that city and throughout the West, and regards it as certain that there should be large production of lumber the demand will be large, and, indeed, greater than ever before known."

The following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee	$3.00 ₱ M.
Ludington	2.50 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.25 "
White Hall	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—Wood	$3.00 ₱ cord.
Railroad Ties	10c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	2.50 ₱ M.
Ahnepee—Wood	2.75 ₱ cord.
Ahnepee—Railroad Ties	9c.
Ahnepee—Cedar Posts	4@5c
Ahnepee—Shingles	25c ₱ M.

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Challenge, from Ludington, 70 m joist and scantling, at $15.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 150 m joist and scantling, at $15.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Nellie Church, from Manistee, deck load on contract, hold full, 60 m ft joist and scantling, at $15.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 90 m feet scantling and joist, at $15.50. (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo Catchpole, from Manistee, 130 m feet joist and scantling, at $15.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Souverier, from Pentwater, 150 A shingles, at $3.00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 92,472 feet hemlock lumber, at $10.10. Sold by L. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

There was a fair movement in this branch of the market, and for the better grades a good feeling prevails. Following are the prices now current:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	38.00@40.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 4.00
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were small, and a light business was transacted. We quote as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	*Arrive.*
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA WABASH ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. [illegible]

Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and nervous diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail.......... $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.......... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.......... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.......... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Monday Morning, May 6, 1872.

WHAT REPUBLICANS MUST DECIDE.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of the American people to assume that any considerable portion of the Republicans of the United States, outside official circles and office-expectants, are members of that party for any other cause than a devotion to its policy and principles. We have never had occasion to retract one word ever uttered in favor of those principles and that policy. We do not understand that any Republican taking part in the Liberal movement has the least regret for what he has done in the past, or proposes to have any cause of dissatisfaction with Republicanism. On the contrary, the Cincinnati Convention had its origin in the purpose to preserve the Republican party and its political principles intact, and to place beyond all controversy the past action of the party, as the settled constitutional policy of the country.

The assaults upon the Republican party have come from its self-constituted rulers, the men in office. The President of the United States has associated with him in the practical administration of the Government a horde of men excluded by the express letter of the Constitution from any share in the Executive duties. He has collected from the mess-rooms of his subordinate military companions mere adventurers, and farmed out to them the privilege of levying and collecting tithes from the substance of the people. The administration of the laws has been disgraceful beyond precedent. Prohibited powers have been assumed, and prerogative substituted for law, and the Government has been administered as if it was instituted for the exclusive benefit of officials, and not for the benefit of the governed. So strong has been this last assumption, that the President has not hesitated to appoint notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the plunder of the Treasury, and has kept them in such places notwithstanding the remonstrances of outraged public decency. So far from being abashed at the exposure of these men, he has persistently used them and other subordinates of the public service for the purpose of corrupting public judgment in his personal favor, and to overwhelm arrogantly the independence of the States and local communities in matters of their own domestic government.

He has made, for the first time in the history of the Government, the presentation of gifts a means of attracting the political favor of the Executive; and, apart from those things in which he and his personal followers have been pecuniarily interested, he has been careless and indifferent of the dignity and responsibilities of his office.

To the support of an Administration of this kind have been rallied the corrupt, venal, and unprincipled adventurers of all parties; and, while these have been pensioned upon the public, they have assumed to speak and act in the name and by the authority of the Republican party of the United States. It was due to the counsels of this class of men that the country was subjected to the disgraceful employment of the United States to keep the people of San Domingo three years under the Government of a mercenary usurper, that he might sell his country and her sovereignty for money, to be divided between him and his American accomplices.

It was due to the counsels of this unprincipled faction, usurping the name and authority of the Republican party, that the American Government was placed in the humiliating attitude of prohibiting investigations into official frauds and robberies, and then, at last, committing that investigation to men selected for the express purpose of denying the fact of corruption.

It is due to the counsels and controlling influence of this class of men that the law and the Constitution have been practically disregarded, and the discretion of the President, even in the matter of life and liberty, been substituted for both. It was due to this class of men that Congress, professing to act in the name and behalf of the Republican party, has clothed the President in time of peace with power to set aside the Government of any State of the Union, and to use military force for that purpose, and to erect in place thereof, at his discretion, military or other tribunals to administer the local governments of the people.

It is due to the counsels and controlling influence of this class of men that the Republican party has been forced to negative the great fundamental principle of political equality, and to keep the most intelligent and competent portion of the people of a large number of States under the ban of political exclusion, thus making the proud Republican doctrine of Political Equality to read: Political Equality only for those who vote our ticket.

The Philadelphia Convention, professedly the organ of the Republican party, has been called, and is to meet, under circumstances which forbid all hope of Reform in that quarter. It has been called in the interest of all the corrupt interests of the present Administration, with the sole purpose of continuing in power the President and the following who have been so wanting in their duty to the Government. Therefore it was that the Republicans in convention at Cincinnati declared, "to make an appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people."

From first to last, this Cincinnati movement has been instigated, controlled, and governed by Republicans, for the preservation of Republican principles, and the safety of the liberties of the Republic, which can only be destroyed by corruption in the men exercising the Government.

We insist that this Government can only be rescued from the perils by which it is surrounded by a complete change of the men who have abused their trusts, been false to the party, have used the machinery of Government for their personal ends, and who have done all they can to substitute arbitrary power for the popular will. The Republican party cannot sustain such an Administration. They can justify neither Executive usurpation nor official misconduct. They cannot deny political equality because of political opinions. They cannot justify corruption because the plunder is divided among persons hanging on to the Republican party for the mere purpose of participating in the distribution. Shall the Government be reformed by Republicans, or shall it pass into other hands than Republicans? Republicans must choose whether this Government will pass from the hands of Grant to Greeley from Morton, and Conkling, and Harlan to Trumbull, and Adams, and Schurz, and Sumner,—from the Murphys, Leets, and Stockings to men who have personal honesty and an intelligent regard for law and public opinion. It is not a question of mere office-holding. It is a question of restoring the Government to the principles and policies of the Republican party. It is a question whether the Government shall be a personal one, administered for private gain, or whether it shall be, as of old, a Government by the people, for the people, administered by men selected by and responsible to the people. The Republicans of the country must decide this question. Upon its decision depends the preservation of the national liberties. We do not believe that corruption has such control of the public mind that it inclines to Cæsarism, and yet, within seven years of the glorious victory of the Union, the direct question before the people is absolutism, with all its debauching concomitants, or a return to a free Government of law and popular representation. Can there be any hesitation among the Republicans of the United States in a choice so directly presented? Shall we have Greeley or Grant?

WHAT THEY CAN DO AT PHILADELPHIA.

A Convention is to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th of June for the purpose—not of selecting a candidate for President, according to the wants of the country and the demands of Republican sentiment for a leader and exponent of recognized ability; this task is already performed at Cincinnati. They meet as the instructed agents of certain managers—wire-pullers, stipendiaries of the central disburser of loaves and fishes—for the purpose aforesaid of saying merely that those stipendiaries aforesaid would like to remain on the pay-roll another four years, and to that end are in favor of the President who now, for their personal loyalty to him, keeps them there.

Nevertheless, these people at Philadelphia will desire, besides making a nomination, to set up something resembling a platform of principles. Platforms have been the fashion hitherto, in the good old republican days of American politics, and, as the stipendiary folks are anxious to make it seem as if they and their candidate have not drifted away from American republican principles, they will doubtless desire to knock together something that looks like a platform.

The distinctive doctrines of the Republican party to-day,—or rather the Republican voters, since "the party" has come to signify only a select army of some 60,000 office-holders whose whole gospel is comprehended in their consuming desire to keep hold upon the public Treasury,—the distinctive doctrines of the Republican masses are all comprehended in the clear, unequivocal declarations of the Cincinnati platform. They are also truly represented in the candidates offered with that platform—men whose zeal, honesty, and ability no reasonable man will question. Hence the Grant party have no platform left, except what is contained in the threadbare name of their cut-and-dried candidate.

When Mr. Morton or Mr. Murphy makes out his memorandum of points for a platform for the guidance of the Administration's chief resolution-writer, it will have to read somewhat like this:

Concerning the policy toward the Southern people:
Resolved, That Grant put down the Rebellion.
Concerning Local Self-Government *vs.* Centralization:
Resolved, That Grant was a great soldier, and his initials (thanks to a mistake in making out his commission) are U. S.
Concerning the Civil Service:
Resolved, That a reform is demanded, etc., (Make it read fairly. Grant will see that we are not disturbed); also,
Resolved, That Grant's self-sacrificing devotion to this reform entitles him to the suffrages, etc.
Concerning the Tariff:
Resolved, (See any old platform, of the double-acting pattern, with a *little* leaning toward Protection); also,
Resolved, That Grant was the Hero of Shiloh, etc. (The Buell record is out of the way now.)
Concerning the financial policy of Boutwell:
Resolved, That Grant is paying off the debt at a famous rate. (Some folks will be simple enough to think he does it out of his own pocket.)
Concerning the balk in the Washington Treaty, and the foreign policy generally:
Resolved, That Grant put down the Rebellion, and is a great General.
Concerning nepotism:
Resolved, That Grant—(well, anything about Grant, but keep mum about the rest of the family.)
Concerning political parties and policies:
Resolved, That we dwell with pride on the glorious record of the Republican party; also,
Resolved, That we (Morton, Murphy, Leet, *et al*) are the Republican party.
Concerning the investigation of existing abuses of the Government:
Resolved, That we and Grant put down the Rebellion (with a capital R).
Concerning all other subjects:
Resolved, That we are bound to keep putting down the Rebellion until we carry the South for our candidate once more.

Thus the whole platform of the party managed by Morton, Conklin, and Murphy, is comprised in the personal merits and public record of Grant. As Grant is the *alpha* and the *omega* of their creed, let us present a miniature likeness of Grant the Administrator, as drawn in the preamble of the declaration adopted at Cincinnati; remarking that no allegation is made therein which has not been established by sufficient proof to justify its use:

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of a wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution.

It has acted as if laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern.

It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government and the liberties of the citizens.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and political influence, and interfered with technical arrogance in the political affairs of the States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

But "the Administration now in power" does not consist entirely of Grant, nor even of the Grant family, numerous as that is. It embraces certain unscrupulous politicians of the Morton and Murphy stamp, whose rapacity, and whose low and absolute notions of political ethics, have contributed greatly to debase the tone of the existing Administration. They are also photographed, very accurately as we think, in the Cincinnati document. Here they are, and "by their deeds ye shall know them," rather than by their empty declarations:

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to *justify* such wrongs and palliate such abuses. To the end of maintaining partisan ascendency, they have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reform, alleging that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs,—thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts, talent, and patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights the enjoyment of which is indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to move a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party as justly entitled to the confidence of the nation by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen.

They have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends, by unscrupulous use of the power which rightly belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

And the voters of the Republic are invited to consider these accusations carefully and weigh their worth in the balance of a candid judgment.

The affair at Philadelphia is a personal affair chiefly, and the kind of persons in whose behalf it is arranged is as above indicated. The job at Philadelphia is to defend the Administration against this fearful array of proven accusations; and it will be found a bigger job than the contractors can perform.

THE METHODIST BOOK-CONCERN.

The disposition of the scandal attaching to the management of the Methodist Book-Concern, by the Methodist Conference, now in session in New York, is remarkable, to say the least, and will go far toward confirming the very general suspicion that there is something "rotten in Denmark." At the session on Friday last, a resolution was offered calling for the appointment of one minister and one layman from each book-district, to take special cognizance of alleged frauds in the management of the Concern. After considerable debate this resolution was tabled. A motion was then made to reconsider, and on this motion another and still more excited debate arose, which finally resulted in the indefinite postponement of the matter, or, in plain English, the Conference refused to appoint a Committee of Investigation.

The troubles of the Methodist Church, growing out of this Concern, seem to be overwhelming, and they will continue to be so, until some definite investigation of the alleged mismanagement is made, which shall finally and forever set at rest all the charges which have been brought against the institution. The action of the Conference on Friday settles nothing, but remands the question to its original form. The investigations which have been made hitherto have been perfectly unsatisfactory. The majority reports have been invalidated each time by the strong and decided character of the minority reports, and the question, being open, has had to be investigated once again. Of course, the Methodists of the country will not remain satisfied with this attempt to shelve a scandal which has grown into such magnitude. It has now exceeded the limits of the Methodist denomination, and has been criticised freely by all denominations, and there is a general sentiment, not only among Methodists, but also among the members of all other sects that the Committees have been packed, and that there is a general determination to cover up frauds. The sudden withdrawal of two of the implicated parties, Hoffman, the manager of the bindery, and Goodenough, the Purchasing Agent, and their engagement in other business pursuits, add to the weight of testimony. Again, Dr. Lanahan, who instituted the charges against Dr. Carlton, the Manager of the Concern, is evidently not a man to be shoved aside with impunity. The Methodist Book-Concern will have no peace until it is made clear beyond the shadow of a controversy that the affairs of the Concern have been administered properly. It does not lessen the difficulties with which the question is hedged that the Carlton faction for four years past have denounced Dr. Lanahan as a scandalous agitator; that an ecclesiastical court has suspended him from his ministerial functions, and that they have threatened him with proceedings in a civil court. Under each fresh persecution, the Doctor has come up smiling, and more determined and aggressive than ever, and stands ready to make good his charges, whenever he can have fair play. His proposition to the Conference, to appoint a Committee to investigate the subject and settle it finally and forever, was an eminently proper one, and should have been adopted at once. To this end it has got to come at last, or the harmony of the Church will be disturbed as long as the question remains in its present unsettled condition. The fault hitherto has been, that these Committees of Investigation have been composed of partisans. The Committees should be composed of disinterested men outside that denomination, and the books of the Concern should be placed in the hands of experts. It is a very simple thing to determine. Either the books show the fraud, or they do not. Either Dr. Carlton has been guilty of mismanagement, or he has not, and a Committee of half-a-dozen disinterested business men, with a dexterous expert to aid them, could determine both these questions in a very short time. The Conference would have done more wisely to have instituted such an investigation than to stifle investigation entirely, and attempt to punish Dr. Lanahan by official degradation and calumniating reports,—the very surest method of provoking sympathy for him. An investigation of this sort would soon determine which of the two Doctors is entitled to punishment—Dr. Carlton for mismanagement, or Dr. Lanahan for making charges of mismanagement without foundation. The action of the Conference only temporarily heals the wound. The sore is still there, and it will break out again, unless some effectual remedy is applied. If that remedy is not applied, there is danger that the whole body may become infected.

THE OGDEN SLIP.

It is refreshing to know that the real cause of the filthiness of the Ogden Slip has been discovered at last. It is gratifying to know that the hard ground opposite the mouth of the sewer which empties into this Slip is covered with putrid organic matter to the depth of one or two feet. It is pleasant to know that on the west side of the Slip the filth is contributed from a slaughter-house, and that the street sewers are innocent in the matter. It is important to know that the Board of Public Works have decided that they have nothing to do with the matter. On all these points, knowledge is undoubtedly gratifying, but it would be more gratifying to know that there was a probability of removing the filth. Every one was aware that the Ogden Slip was a filthy nuisance. Probably every one was aware what caused it, and there is a slight degree of comfort in having individual opinion confirmed by official reports. But that does not remove the filth. The Slip smells just as badly, and its capacities for manufacturing cholera, this summer, are just as generous as ever. The fact that the Board of Public Works has discovered the cause, and reported upon it, has about as much effect in abating the nuisance as the Pope's bull had in abating the comet. The two premises are given very clearly, but what is to be the result? As the Board of Public Works have decided they have nothing to do with the matter, it is not likely that any other persons will claim precedence of the Board in attending to it, or assume any responsibilities which the Board is not willing to assume. As a report never yet cleaned a sewer, and as the Board seems to have been appointed principally to make reports, we may presume that the report on the Ogden Slip will be properly tied up and labelled and placed in the archives, and that the Slip will keep on stinking. As a solution of the question how not to do it, the investigation has been a very successful one. As a solution of the question how to do it, however, it amounts to nothing. It would be a public blessing if the writing of long-winded reports could be made liable to punishment by statutory enactment, and practical men with sufficient energy and vim to go ahead and act, or make others act, could be put upon our Public Boards. A man who cannot make a report is a desideratum, and in some spasm of public indignation, when the Ogden Slip and other public nuisances have become pestilence-breeders, we shall get some such man. Of the future danger of Ogden Slip there is no doubt. The only immediate danger now arising from it is that the Board of Health may visit it and come back and make a report also, showing conclusively that there is a smell there, and that the smell is favorable to cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and cholera morbus, but that they have nothing to do with it.

Franz Abt, the eminent German song-writer, arrived in New York on Saturday, and was welcomed and serenaded by the German singing societies. It is gratifying to know that Abt will include Chicago on his visiting-roll, during his stay in this country. He will be heartily welcomed here by all classes, for there is scarcely a home in this city, where music is known at all, that his songs do not hold a favorite place. Voluminous as they have been, they invariably go to the popular heart, and at the same time are not ephemeral. One song of his ("When the Swallows Homeward Fly") alone would have made a lasting reputation for any writer. Both the American and German residents of this city will unite in giving him a cordial welcome, and extending to him the heartiest of hospitalities and good cheer so richly deserved by a man who has given so much of comfort and genuine pleasure to thousands who have heretofore known him only by name.

Bazaine and Wimpfen, who have been charged with unsoldierlike conduct, have demanded an instant investigation into their conduct. Clayton, of Arkansas, Robertson, of South Carolina, Pomeroy and Caldwell, of Kansas, who have been charged with corruption, have by no means demanded an instant investigation into their conduct. On the contrary, each and every one of this distinguished quartette has carefully avoided an investigation. They evidently disapprove of the childish impulses that sway the Gallic mind, and make a Frenchman writhe under an imputation of crime or even indiscretion. They are in no danger of voluntarily rushing upon their fate, and apparently in no danger of having that fate forced upon them. The dominant clique in the Senate has suffered too much from previous investigations to urge forward these and suffer a consequent loss of four of its own members.

It is an old argument with the tender-hearted beings who shrink from hanging a murderous brute, that life-long imprisonment is far more terrifying than death on the scaffold, and will, therefore, be far more effectual than the latter as a preventive of crime. This theory has been overthrown, for the thousandth time, by the piteous appeal of Gregory Peri to be allowed to escape death at the price of imprisonment for life. It is always so. Despite the imagined gloom of days and nights of cheerless confinement, ninety-nine men out of a hundred would prefer such a doom a thousand times to death. We are in no danger of erring on the side of severity. A dozen men might be hanged in Chicago, without our doing more than balancing the account of our weak mercy heretofore.

A few weeks since, some Californian propounded the theory that earthquakes were caused by the meeting of two currents of electricity, one in the clouds and the other on the surface of the earth. This idea is now eclipsed by another. According to scientific man No. two, the mineral belts which form the Sierra Nevada slopes are responsible for all our Western earth-shakings. The iron contained in them collects, during the dry season, a vast amount of electricity, which finally bursts forth with overwhelming force. In order to prevent all earthquakes hereafter, this scientific thinker proposes to sink iron rods down to the mineral belts, and so tap the reservoirs of electricity.

POLITICAL.

The Nominations at Cincinnati.

Comments of the Press upon the Results of the Convention.

Resolutions of the Reunion and Reform Gathering.

The Political Outlook.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To a Republican whose sympathies have been with the Liberal movement inaugurated in Missouri, and accepted by the best men of the country as offering at least a hope of political reform, despaired of in other quarters, the nomination of the Hon. Horace Greeley, upon a platform clearly and distinctly enunciating, with a single exception, all of the measures of Reform which have been the life and growth of the movement, seems eminently fitted to command success. It is unnecessary to say that he was not the first choice of the Illinois Liberals of either party. The fact that distinguished statesmen of our own State were prominent candidates, coupled with our local pride, made not only Illinois delegates, but Illinois people, pronounced in their choice of one or the other of their own citizens. But that this was a partisan, and not a patriotic choice, which would be satisfied with nothing less than a personal triumph, no one of them would be found to admit. They therefore accept, not only with cheerfulness, but with positive enthusiasm, the candidate whom the majority, not doubtfully, but with astonishing unanimity, have presented.

That the nomination, while unexpected in this quarter, was the clearly-expressed determination and choice of a surprising majority in the Convention, after personal compliments had been tendered to other candidates, no one can deny. That this choice was influenced or controlled by trickery or fraud, no one, not living in a political atmosphere corrupted by such practices, will be disposed to believe. If, then, there was no fraud,—and the character of the movement and of the candidate precludes any such probability,—we should indeed be blind if we failed to see, in his enthusiastic majority in the Convention, an emphatic indication of his strength before the people.

And to such a Republican there is nothing at all surprising or incongruous in this nomination. Up to this hour Mr. Greeley has been accepted by all the friends, real and pretended, of this movement, as one of its foremost leaders and helpers. His determined advocacy of the various measures of reform contemplated has been relied upon by all as a force without which the contest would have been extremely doubtful of success. He was one of the very earliest candidates mentioned by the people for the head of this ticket; and if any of us were unprepared for the result, it is only because we have not successfully noted the current of popular thought in other parts of the country than our own.

For these, and other reasons which time and the progress of events will show to be of weighty significance in the coming struggle, the Liberal Republicans, with almost complete unanimity and enthusiasm, accept Mr Greeley as their standard-bearer, and, with consistent devotion to the principles whose triumph they are seeking to achieve, call upon the people, as before, to rally under their banner.

But, while this is the attitude of the Liberal Republicans, what shall be said of the attitude of the hitherto zealous friends of the Reform denominating themselves Liberal Democrats, judged by the tone of their morning journal? While, for politic reasons, they have not actively participated in the Convention as delegates, they have unqualifiedly commended it to the country as the forlorn hope of our political morality; which they, as patriotic citizens, untrammeled by party prejudices, felt bound to support and help on to victory, and, with this apparent end in view, they have not hesitated to shape and control the action of the Convention in its choice of candidates by every means in their power, urging their zealous friendship as a reason why their wishes should be consulted and allowed to govern. And now, when the choice of the Convention is expressed, and that, too, in favor of a man whose fitness they are estopped by their previous utterances from denying, we see these gentlemen quietly forswearing their devotion to Reform, and declaring that the only thing left for the Democracy is to nominate a straight party ticket, and, taking advantage of a divided enemy, carry the country.

Should this turn out to be the settled purpose of those who have pretended to be Liberal Democrats, then the people will be forced to the conclusion that this Young Democracy, in which they saw some evidence of hopefulness, is but the unworthy descendants of degenerate sires, in whom no trust or confidence can be placed without betrayal. And they will turn aside for the present from their contemplated reforms in the Government, that they may finish a task which they had thought accomplished, to-wit: the annihilation of Hunkers and Doughfaced Democracy throughout the land, as a power more dangerous to the country than Centralization or the evils of the Civil Service.

It remains to be seen whether Liberal Republicans shall feel called upon to choose between the evils of their own party and those of a party to which, by instinct as well as from principle, they are opposed, if it is to come up in its old guise, and shorn of none of its hideous deformities.

It was pretended by them that their old party, with its obsolete ideas and prejudices, was dead and that its offspring was full of hopeful promise. We shall see. But, if there be double-dealing, our standard-bearer has already indicated to us his course and our duty, and we shall not fail to pursue it. EDWARD CAHILL.

CHICAGO, May 4.

Comments of the Press on the Cincinnati Nominations.

From the Cincinnati Commercial (Liberal Rep.).

While the contest over the platform was in progress, and the free traders were adjusting phrases to a nicety, refusing to take Mr. Greeley's reasonable compromise, referring the tariff question to Congress, the veteran political managers, who had ventured into the movement, seeing the greatness of the Convention, how it had cut down its progenitors and surpassed the expectations of its friends, were preparing to take possession of it and adapt its strength to their uses.

In yesterday's paper we notified all concerned that Senator Blair and Governor Brown had arrived, and that they meant to secure the nomination of Greeley for President and Brown for Vice President, a combination so formidable that nothing but the immediate alliance of the friends of Adams and Trumbull, the latter taking the second place on the ticket, could prevail against it. The Greeley and Brown arrangement we took the liberty of referring to the Blair family.

If any doubts existed as to the accuracy of our information and inferences, in this matter, they should have been dispelled when Governor Brown appeared in the Convention, and made a speech, urging that the nomination should be given Greeley, but there were those who failed to see it until after the ticket was made.

It was within the power of Trumbull's friends to have nominated Adams on the fourth or fifth ballot, but they were not prepared for the emergency, and stuck to their candidate in the vain hope that something would happen to prevent either of the strong candidates winning, and the solid strength of Adams yielded gradually before the consummate tact and address with which the Greeley forces were handled.

We shall make no attempt to disguise our opinion that the combination of Greeley and Brown was not the most fortunate possible issue of the labors of the Convention. In our judgment, Adams and Trumbull would have been a vastly better ticket—one that would more surely have commended itself to the better elements of the people, and that would have conveyed instantly to the country a degree of assurance of the public safety that will not now be enjoyed.

Whether we will find it our duty to urge upon our fellow citizens the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency depends largely upon that which may be done by the regular organizations of the old existing political parties. Mr. Greeley, a few weeks ago, frankly stated that he would support the Cincinnati nominee, provided the Democratic party did not appear in the field in form, attempting to take advantage of Republican divisions; and that, in case there was a regular Democratic nomination, he would support the strongest Republican candidate. We have made similar reservations as to our position in case of the nomination of Mr. Adams, and we repeat them in respect to Mr Greeley.

Disagreeing always with Mr. Greeley's tariff notions, we have from the beginning believed in his doctrine that with impartial suffrage should be associated universal amnesty, and we share the popular faith in his perfect integrity. His temperate and modest life, his incessant industry, his hatred of shams and warfare upon wrongs, his courageous candor, and abounding generosity, have commended him to the heart and conscience of the American people; and in whatever their confidence may be shaken he can safely defy the ingenuity or malice,—even through the torments of a Presidential campaign—to affect his reputation as an honest man.

His excellent qualities are in sharp contrast with his feelings and weaknesses, and it is this queer combination that introduces the comic element in the popular conception of his character, that is certain to be made conspicuous by the caricaturists through the campaign. Among the weak points of Mr. Greeley is that of permitting the intimacy of a class of adventurers who appeal to his sympathies and good will, and take advantage of his credulity as to their professions. This, if he should reach the high office for which he is a candidate, is a difficulty to be guarded against with special solicitude … hope for the success of his Administration.

That which is unpleasant to … should seem to have been … tion of Mr. Greeley is that Frank P. Blair, John … been brought about … other managing politicians, … Wentworth, Fenton … have had the support of … ticians; that he is … and reputable elements of the least respectable, but we have confidence in the … Convention of his character, and that in … he would repel, with the asperity that … him in his wrath, all who sought to misuse his friendship. At any rate, we do not believe he would permit around him in and about the White House a company so obnoxious as Tom Murphy, Leet and Stocking, and the Dents, and the rest of the brother-in-laws of the day.

Among the things that are likely to be objectionable in the candidacy of Mr Greeley, a want of popular strength will not, in our opinion, be numbered. We have no doubt of the immediate and thorough co-operation of the Democratic party in the Greeley movement. The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, has, we understand, promised to go for Greeley, and will run for Governor of the State on the Cincinnati platform. His point, of course, is to beat Morton for the Senate. The Hon Geo. H. Pendleton did not hesitate last evening to declare himself for Greeley. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* will be out for him this morning without reserve. It is believed in the quarters that we consider best informed that the Democratic responses throughout the country will be of like character. A Democratic National Convention will be held and will endorse the work of the Cincinnati Convention—ticket and platform.

Under these conditions the strength of Mr Greeley in the South will be overwhelming. The colored people have much confidence in him, and the old Confederates will remember his magnanimity in bailing their chief, and the generous measure of amnesty with which it has been his wish to soften the rudeness of their calamity. Liberty, and Union, and suffrage for all being secure, he has thought kindness the best policy and charitableness the true party of statesmanship. The general result is that Mr. Greeley is so popular in the South, and the conditions of the canvass manifestly to be such, that he will carry every State south of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missouri River. There will be a flood in that land that will not leave a dry spot sticking out from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. The undoubted protective doctrines of Mr. Greeley will give him immense strength in Pennsylvania, which, confronted by the weakness of the Republican State ring ticket, gives him a bond for that State. New York may be counted certain for Greeley, by an enormous majority; and, indeed, if the Democracy will not make a nomination, and the Philadelphia Convention nominates Grant, it will be difficult to name a State as certain for the official and regular Republican candidate.

But will not this be a process of restoring the Democratic party to power? We think not. It seems to us to resolve all parties into chaos—it will be the breaking up and crushing out of the existing organizations. We shall have, as Henry Ward Beecher said the other day, "a new deal."

The humorous points in Mr. Greeley's individuality so strenuously urged as objections to his candidacy, may not at last all prove to be against him. A good investment just now would be a large supply of white hats and white coats. It would not surprise us if those articles should in a few weeks become as fashionable among voting citizens as the Dolly Vardens are with the ladies; and if, also, the style of wearing the trowsers tucked in the boots, that appears in Nast's caricatures of Farmer Greeley, were presently found a distinguished mark of a Liberal, especially on parade. We think we can discern, not far in the future, gigantic processions arrayed in the white hats and coats of peace and good will, signifying Greeley; and arrays of agricultural implements, the whole somewhat grotesque, perhaps—as the coon skins and log cabins of '40 were, or the torches and capes of the Wide-awakes in '60—but a sign of the times, portentous of political revolution.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Liberal Republican).

CINCINNATI, Friday Night, May 3.

The Convention has come to unexpected and surprising results. You in Massachusetts knew, from my latest despatch last night, what was likely to happen, even before the delegates themselves. Frank Blair became alarmed at the growing prospect of Adams' nomination, in which he and his family naturally had no sympathy, and brought over Gratz Brown from St. Louis last night, to undertake its defeat. How they did it the record shows. Brown withdrew in favor of Greeley; and though at first the move seemed likely to prove a failure, the slowness of the friends of Trumbull to appreciate the danger and act aggressively against it, allowed it to aggregate strength, arouse the friendly heart of the Convention for Greeley, and give him a brilliant victory. The logic and the judgment of the Convention went on well for Adams,—not its enthusiasm. Had the balloting taken place last night, he would have won the nomination. He slowly moved up towards victory this morning, but Illinois held out against him too long. Had her rival factions given up on the fourth or fifth ballot, and cast the vote then that they did at the end of the sixth, Mr. Adams would have been recognized as the common man, and the careful, and neutral, and indifferent would have hastened to his successful banner. Mr Greeley's friends even gave it up in secret on the fourth and fifth ballots, but by some freak of fancy or secret manipulation, two or three delegations from outside States changed part or the whole of their votes to Greeley, on the next ballot, and put him as much ahead of Adams as Adams was of him on the fifth; Illinois withholding her vote. But before she could settle her differences and come to strengthen Adams' column, the fire was kindled. The strong personal sympathy that Greeley always excites among genuine and old Republicans was aroused, and the outstanding Southern States hastened to tumble in with chaotic enthusiasm for him. When Illinois' vote became in its power either as a numerical or moral force was lost—and the result, whether for good or bad, was achieved.

Mr. Greeley's wisest friends then tried to change the plan of the architects of this result for giving the Vice Presidency to Gratz Brown. They saw how much this would look like a 'bargain,' and they greatly felt the personal objections to Mr. Brown. But in the demoralized flabby state of feeling in the Convention, it was impossible to concentrate the votes of the opposition on any one acceptable man. Mr. Julian would have been especially agreeable to Mr. Greeley; but the Convention was impatient and hungry; many didn't care what happened; Mr. Trumbull's and Mr. Cox's friends refused to allow those gentlemen to be pressed for the second place; Brown had many earnest personal friends at work for him; the thoughtless among Mr. Greeley's friends were grateful to him; and so the little sinful game of Frank Blair was played out successfully to the end.

The blow falls very heavily upon the Free Traders of the West. They were the originators of this reform movement; to them it meant, almost first of all, tariff reform; and they struggled long and earnestly to put their ideas on this subject in the front. But partly by the betrayal of a portion of their Missouri associates, partly by their own over-persistence in the verbal struggle for the platform on the question, they have lost everything. The Tariff resolution is practically and almost in words Greeley's compromise, and the candidate is the one man in all the country who believes most sincerely in Protection, and fights its battle most ably. Had Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, and his Cincinnati allies, given up the contest on the resolution earlier and more gracefully, the Convention would have come to the nomination a day earlier and obtained Mr. Adams. No doubt of that. They were warned of the danger they were running, but your genuine reformer never sees anything in the path before him, or, if he does, insists on running squarely against it. The Convention was out of patience with their zeal, and with their supposed tenacity; the great bulk of their delegates were for dodging this issue from the start; and all this helped Greeley, who seemed to the Convention to occupy the more generous and reasonable attitude, and hurt the reformers and their candidates.

Again, the result is a serious defeat of Carl Schurz. The Blairs and the Browns do not like him. He does not run with them. He is not their kind of man. And, besides, he was getting too strong and powerful through his German friends and his growing hold upon the intelligence and integrity of the whole country. But they cannot thus crush him. They cannot even count him out in Missouri. If he consents to support the new ticket, it will be, practically, on his own terms. He is of more consequence to its success than all the double B's in the world. And Mr. Greeley and his friends well know it. But for the moment he is beaten in his State, and he was beaten in the Convention. His favorite candidates were Adams, Cox, and Trumbull.

Of the States, as represented here, the most disappointed and chagrined are Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut, and Massachusetts in part. Neither nomination was made unanimous; a feeble attempt to carry a unanimous vote met with such tokens of dissent that it was quietly abandoned. But there were no organized bolts, and there probably will not be—though the Reunion and Reform Convention, still going on here, may receive some additions to its numbers and feel inspired to put forth a Free Trade platform and different candidates.

In the South, probably there could be no stronger ticket than this. The South, in fact, decided it. With that section it means the thorough reconstruction of parties, universal amnesty, an appeal to their hearts instead of their fears, a burial of prejudices and passions, and the beginning of a new era. Liberal Republicans and Democrats in that section find no difficulty in accepting and joyfully ratifying these nominations. The Independent press of the West has somewhat wry faces over it, however. Their objections are not to Mr. Greeley personally. No persons more thoroughly than his brethren of the press recognize his great worth, his large and varied ability, the vast obligations the country is under to him; but they object to his high protectionism, to the manner in which his nomination was secured, and to the miserable set of small and jobbing politicians, and often corrupt speculators upon the public confidence, that have so long and so thoroughly surrounded him and influenced him, alike strangely and perversely, in much of his political conduct. They fear the continued power of these influences over him in the larger sphere to which he is now invited and exposed. The Cincinnati *Commercial* and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, for these reasons, may stand, for the present at least, in a critical and independent, and, perhaps, hesitating position toward the ticket. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, representing a Southern constituency, and eager most of all for the extinction of the Democratic party and a new deal for its section, will find greater arguments for giving to it its support. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Democratic paper here, will heartily support it. The German papers will hesitate and divide at least—perhaps the strongest and ablest will openly oppose. Nearly all the journalists here, however, as well as the politicians, whether content with the ticket or not, recognize the great power it threatens to have before the people, North and South, East and West. Many predict it will sweep the country as with a revolution. The Irish will respond to it as to no other. The workingmen will by genuine instinct recognize in Mr. Greeley their friend and co-laborer. The negro vote will be more than divided in his behalf. The farmers of the West have read and admired and been benefited by Mr. Greeley too long and too much not to feel the impulse to rally around him. Mr. Adams' strength would have worked from the rich and cultivated and business classes down; Mr. Greeley will develope from the laborers, from the poor and discontented and struggling, up. He is, perhaps, the noblest representative of the American working man; his fellow-working men will recognize him as such; and they will break the bonds of party; they will ignore the circumstances of his nomination; they will forget the weaknesses of the man, and the dangerous influences that will surround him in greater or less degree in the White House; they will laugh at the jokes and caricatures at his expense, and they will vote for and elect him.

He does not stand for all the reforms the country demands, but he represents many, and the largest and noblest of them—the return to peace and good offices and instrumentalities, the reorganization of parties, the reduction of the power and cost of the army and navy, the multiplication of the means by which Government blesses the people and ministers to their every-day comfort, the increase of official respect for popular opinion, and the decrease of the influence of mere partisanship in our Government, and the limitation of the power of the Executive over its offices and patronage. And his election will so both freshly illustrate and powerfully advance the cause of Republican Government. S. B.

From the St. Louis Republican (Democratic).

The Cincinnati Convention yesterday nominated Horace Greeley for President, and Governor B Gratz Brown for Vice President; this is the result of its third day's proceedings, and, in the popular estimation, the substantial product of the Convention. The platform is an eminently acceptable and satisfactory one, and worthy of the ticket, but it is the nominations that the public have most anxiously waited for, and it is the ticket actually presented that will guide the supporting hosts in the battle.

The ticket stamps the Convention with success, and imparts to the insurgent cause a new force. It is needless to inquire whether Adams, or Trumbull, or Davis, or Palmer, would or would not have been a better candidate for the first place; the distinguished man actually nominated for that first place is so good and fit, as to leave little room for regret among the partisans of the defeated aspirants, and to produce among the people a feeling of great satisfaction. One thing, at least, is certain; neither of the opposing aspirants is a stronger man than Horace Greeley. His name is a power in the North and in the South. His simple act of going on the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, and thereby securing his release from Stanton's pitiless imprisonment, won the hearts of the southern Confederates, without losing for him an atom of the good will of a single Union man whose good will was worth having. He is popular with the colored people, whose steadfast friend he has ever been; he is popular in Maine, and more popular, still, in Texas; in fact, he possesses a wider and more equable popularity than any other man in the United States. He has some infirmities indeed; but they are infirmities of manner rather than serious faults. They do not weaken him; they do not impair his usefulness, nor detract from his power. The people regard them with a fond forbearance, and, it would not be far out of the way to say, like him all the better for them. His infirmities are certainly not vices; beneath them and in them the people detect the sterling worth of a faithful, upright, and just man. Not one of the later individual accessions to the Liberal revolt brought to it so large a measure of strength and influence as he; indeed, ever since he espoused it, he has been recognized as its most formidable champion, after Carl Schurz. His opposition to Grant is positive and unqualified, and he will prove more than a match for his antagonist.

B. Gratz Brown, as candidate for Vice President, strengthens and completes the ticket. He was the successful champion of the Liberal movement in Missouri, two years ago, and inflicted on Grant then the first humiliation he has encountered. In fact, he struck the Administration a blow from which it has never recovered, and from which it never will recover. Brown is popular in the West and South, and has recently made speeches at Topeka and Davenport which will do much to give shape and direction to the canvass and compact the opposition to Grant.

Greeley is an avowed Protectionist, while Brown is an out-spoken Free-Trader, and this fact will be made most of by the Administration party. But all the force of the apparent contradiction has been destroyed by the action of the Convention in remitting the tariff question to the Congressional districts. Mr. Greeley himself declared in the *Tribune* of Wednesday, that "*if a majority of the American people want free trade, they ought to have it, no matter whether this or that individual be displeased*"—thereby intimating that if Congress should pass a Free-Trade act, the President would have no right to veto it.

How will this ticket and this platform strike the people? Particularly, how will they strike that great body of Democratic voters, who, having no party ticket of their own in the field, are, for that very reason, arbiters of the opening contest? These are interesting questions. The three million Democrats in votes, and the men who cast them have, all at once, become the controlling element in the Presidential problem. They are not to be kept out of sight; they are constantly in view. As yesterday all eyes were fixed on the Liberal Republicans, to-day all eyes are fixed on the Democrats. Yesterday the absorbing question was, whom will the Liberals nominate? To-day it is, whom will Democrats vote for? Up to this time Democrats have wisely, though with immense difficulty, stood aloof from the exciting and fascinating contest, and maintained a "passive" attitude; but, now that the insurrection which their passiveness was to provoke and stimulate, has broken forth with uncontrollable impetus, and taken the field with defiant banners, with an impressive proclamation, and with leaders whose names produce distrust in the camp of the dominant despotic power at Washington, the necessity for this passive expectancy no longer exists. Democrats are American citizens and American patriots, and because they are such, it is both their right and their duty to take part in the struggle now beginning. What will that part be?

They will not hail the division in the Republican party as a mere party opportunity, and obtrude a new ticket of their own between the contending factions. That would forfeit and justly forfeit, the popular good will and the moral power which their patriotic self-denial of the last three months has given them. It would benumb the country with the chill of a cruel disappointment, revive at the North all the former war bitterness against the Democracy, and enable them to profit in local contests by the Republican schism. Nay, it would do more; it would destroy the very opportunity that they seek to take advantage of; it would crush the Liberal revolt, break its line of battle, disperse its adherents, and insure the re-election of Grant. The Democratic party cannot commit this enormous folly. It has made many mistakes and blunders; but it cannot, with its eyes wide open, forfeit its magnificent future by making so monstrous a blunder as that. The great mass of Democrats do not want a Democratic Presidential ticket presented to them; they are satisfied with the field as it is. They do not wish to be placed under party law on this Presidential question; they want, for this single occasion, the holiday privilege of doing as they please. They have made up their mind to this so decidedly that they would not support a Democratic ticket, in mass, even if one should unwisely be presented to them. They will vote, in mass, for either the Cincinnati ticket, or the coming Philadelphia ticket; they will elect either Greeley or Grant.

Which of these they will vote for and elect is a question that will be decided by the logic of politics, and by Democratic instincts. To vote for Grant would be to give a second triumph to the man who triumphed over them in 1868, and to re-establish the shaken foundations of that party which is, and ever must be, their relentless foe. To re-elect Grant would be to betray and massacre an army of gallant allies, uphold the miserable misrule and corruption that now afflict the country, place the Constitution and the States at the mercy of the central power, and arm with triple imperial panoply that lawless Radicalism which it is the supreme mission of the Democracy to perpetually fight against.

If, on the other hand, they vote for Greeley, they elect a President, it is true, who is a Republican, but who is a *Liberal* Republican,—who was from the beginning in favor of amnesty and justice to the South; who is in favor of the restoration of the afflicted and despoiled Southern States; who will give us a pure and upright administration, and hold high the American name at home and abroad; who will remit to the people their withheld right of local self government, place an offensive and arrogant military power in subjection to the civil authority, and lay aside Ku-Klux acts and martial law; who, in short, necessarily must and will administer the government on Democratic principles. But even this is not all: in electing Liberal Republicans to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, they earn the right to something in return, and that something is the substitution of a majority mainly Democratic in the lower House of Congress for that Radical majority which is the chief prop of the present oppressive Federal policy.

We have no apprehensions about the choice that Democrats will make between these alternatives. There may be thousands of them whose minds are now undecided; but they may be safely left to the arguments and instructions which the contest itself will develop. As the fight grows hot, the instincts and sympathies which a combat always arouses will express themselves, and Democrats will drift in a compact multitude to the support of that ticket which implies the deliverance of the South, the reaffirmation of the Constitution, the overthrow of its violators, and the inauguration of a better era in our politics.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).

The Convention, yesterday, after mature deliberation and consideration, selected Horace Greeley as its nominee for President. In this action we can say with truth what we can say of few Conventions, that it did not make a mistake. It nominated the strongest man—one identified with the movement from its earliest inception, and one who was richly entitled to such a recognition at its hands. The name of Mr Greeley carries with it all the essential elements that are at the basis of this reform movement.

A purer man, in private or public life, and one who possesses more capacity to carry out the wishes of the people in that particular, could not have been chosen. By a happy and felicitous expression, he has been well styled "our later Franklin." There is certainly a great resemblance between his character and public services and those of the illustrious man with whom the comparison is made. If there ever was one connected in feeling, thought, and aspiration with the masses, it is Mr. Greeley. He has known privation and suffering, and from the humblest beginnings has worked himself up to his present proud position. A more generous, warm-hearted man,—one whose ear is ever open to suffering, and who is prompt to alleviate it,—does not exist. He possesses an independence that is most peculiar, and which rendered him a fit and appropriate representative of those who have had the manliness to strike out boldly against the tyranny and usurpation of the present Administration. Like Franklin, the basis of his character is common sense. He has an unusually sound mental constitution, and no one possesses to a greater degree all the industrial and economical virtues. This is a great quality in the conduct of public affairs. There are none who are better acquainted with the country, its resources, and its leading men than he is, and none who, in his selection for offices, would be governed with a more masculine judgment and integrity.

It will be conceded by all that he has eminent ability. This is attested by his editorial experience and management for a third of a century. One who can take the position in the Press which he has during that long period is abundantly able to fill the highest office in the gift of this country. There is not a number of the *Tribune* which has been issued since his association with it that has not contained abler and better matter than is usually to be found in a Presidential Message, or the reports of its different departments.

In his political principles there is no one who comes up more fully to the questions of the hour. He was the first to declare for universal amnesty to the South. He was among the earliest champions of civil service reform. He was always a conspicuous friend of the one-term principle for the Presidency. He has advocated these principles in seasons of darkness and danger, and has practically carried them out at the greatest risk of individual detriment to himself. There is no one who is more thoroughly imbued with desires for economy in the administration of the Government, and there is certainly no one who is more strongly opposed to the present military dominance at Washington.

Of all the persons who could have been selected there are none whose election would be hailed with more joy by those who desire the closing up of the wounds of the late civil war. Upon this point, we quote the *Catholic Telegraph*, of this city, because it expresses in a succinct and condensed manner a great point in his favor: "We would hail his elevation to the Presidential chair because his long life of probity and his past public services would be an all-sufficient guarantee that his Administration would be all the country desires. He would, by the spirit of conciliation which he has always manifested toward the South, *do more than any other could do to heal old differences*, and make us live and act again as one united people. Military despotism would forever be buried." If there are any who are inclined to object to Mr. Greeley because he is a tariff man, it will be removed by the platform of the Convention upon which he has been nominated, and by his own declarations in regard thereto. He is pledged to sign any bill for revenue reform which Congress may enact—and to that body is committed the whole subject under the Constitution—favor of any individual theories. He can therefore be supported with a zeal and ardor by all those who believe that a change in the tariff is demanded by the highest public interests. We await the action of the Democratic Convention.

The platform of the Convention is a splendid one, upon which every honest man and friend of Republican institutions can stand. Its adoption by acclamation was the death-knell to the hopes of the friends of the Grant military dynasty. They had felicitated themselves with the idea that the Convention would "break up in a row" over the tariff question. Those of them who were present at the session on Thursday night could readily be distinguished by their exulting applause when, for a time, there was a little excitement growing out of the hasty and ill-considered remarks of an Ohio delegate. They have, in this, experienced their first, but not their last, disappointment. They hoped that the Convention would nominate a weak ticket. It is certainly one of strength. They hoped the Democracy would not rally to its support. We think they will be deceived. The Convention has done itself honor by the manner in which it has settled this vexed business of the platform, and proved themselves worthy representatives of the masses of their countrymen, who, disagreeing upon many questions, are determined to unite to save the Government from being destroyed by military tyranny, or by the cancer of corruption pervading every branch of the public service.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Journal (Independent Republican).

Mr. Greeley's nomination relieves the Convention of the charge that has been constantly harped by the Grant press of the country, that is, that it was called to nominate a "sore-head politician." Mr. Greeley is one of the best-known men of the country, was one of the fathers of the Whig party, early espoused the cause of freedom for the slave, and has been one of the foremost workers in the cause of liberty and reform in the country.

There are a variety of opinions as to the strength of this ticket, and the influences brought to bear to put it in nomination, as it was understood that a large number of the leaders in this movement were low tariff men and free traders. There is one thing very sure, that in making its selection of candidates the Convention has taken those who have been the recognized leaders in the Republican party, and removes it of the charges heretofore made, that it was being run in the interest of the Democratic party.

From the LaCrosse (Wis.) Republican (Administration).

It will be foolish to underestimate Mr. Greeley's strength. We believe that either Mr. Adams or Mr. Trumbull is a fitter man for the Presidency than Mr. Greeley, but we also believe that Mr Greeley is much stronger with the Republican party than either of them, and if he remains a candidate, will deflect from the Philadelphia nominee a larger vote than it would be possible for either of them to do.

From the Indianapolis Journal (Administration).

No party and no paper can afford to be wilfully unjust, and we have no wish to be, if it were otherwise. In speaking of Mr. Greeley's fitness for the Presidency, therefore, we are urged equally by our own desire and by a sense of expediency to do full justice to his merits. His abilities are of course beyond dispute, but abilities are the least consideration in selecting a President. No man can attain the prominence that makes the position possible without abilities enough for its duties. It is like looking after a soldier's courage in raising volunteers. It is taken for granted, and other qualities more closely regarded. His character, so far as honesty goes,—not only the honesty that pays debts and won't steal when it safely may, but the higher honesty that avows convictions and takes all their consequences,—is above reproach. But like ability, the honesty of ordinary respectability is to be taken for granted in men put forward for such a position. There is something still more important than either of these Jeffersonian qualifications in the man who can be named for President. And that is a steady and calculable consistency with the suggestions of common sense and common propriety. Here Mr. Greeley is woefully lacking. If we wanted a President to conduct exasperating controversies, to dictate diplomatic invectives, to meddle with every form of Government business, from making a treaty to planning a cavalry horse shoe, to write piquant messages, and to fight for his own measures with every member of Congress and beat them in the argument, we should take Mr. Greeley. But we want a President for something else, and something very unlike anything he ever was or ever did. We want some element of judicial impartiality in him, to select fairly from so many suggestions, and there is no more impartiality in Greeley than there is grit in a buckeye log. We want some subordination of individual peculiarities to general proprieties. Greeley is nothing if not eccentric. He is meddlesome, and his immense industry will make his meddlesomeness more mischievous than any other man's sloth. He will doctor every treaty, every act of Congress, every department report, every rule, every diplomatic note. He will meddle with patents, with agriculture, steamships, guns, mails, Indian purchases, wild lands, mines, and military orders. He will leave nothing untouched. His enormous egotism makes him confident that there is nothing on earth that he don't understand and can't do better than anybody else. He would take an engine from its driver and a file from a gunsmith and complacently undertake to beat them both at their own work. He would assume the book-keeping of the Treasury, a lecture on geology, an experiment in hydraulics, the drill of a regiment or the rhinoplastic operation with equal confidence, and would be very sure to speak in no measured terms of anybody that doubted his ability to do them all. His oddities are not mischievous where he is. They are attractive rather, and give piquancy to what might else be indifferent. But in the Presidency they would be as injurious as they are ludicrous. A monkey does no harm with his antics in a pile of chips and gravel, but they would not be funny if he were handling costly goods and fragile vessels. We have no fear that Greeley would steal, or let anybody else steal, but we have a most immitigable fear that his inveterate sense of capacity for anything under heaven, from sailing a ship to shelling corn, would make him a nuisance.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette (Administration).

As near as we may be able to judge from listening to snatches of conversation here and there, the Democrats are ready to swallow Greeley and Brown at one dose, providing there is a fair prospect of success. The past record of these gentlemen will be forgotten, and the unterrified Democracy will rally around them in the hopes of getting another chance at the public purse.

The Reunion and Reform Convention—Its Platform of Principles.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 4.

The delegates to the Reunion and Reform Convention assembled at Mozart Hall, at 10 o'clock, yesterday, and were called to order by Judge Ranney, the permanent President.

The first business in order being the report of the Committee on Platform, Judge R. B. Warden, of Kentucky, presented the following:

Resolved, 1. That we, as independent citizens, disregarding former political affiliations, and laying aside all mere partisan prejudices, now demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all. We demand a hearty and unreserved acquiescence in the Constitution as it stands to-day, accepting all the amendments in their true significance. We demand equal civil and political rights for every citizen, and complete protection in the enjoyments of these rights.

2. That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority; and we affirm our belief that that people is best governed which is governed the least. We therefore demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order. We demand for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

3. That we are opposed to the employment of Government patronage for party purposes. We protest against the use of public offices to reward political friends or punish political enemies. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and we demand a return to the early practice under our Government of appointing men to office on the ground of their fitness only, and of continuing them while they are honest and efficient.

4. That we affirm that no form of taxation is just or wise which puts burdens upon the people by means of duties intended to increase the price of domestic products, and which are unnecessary for the purpose of revenue.

We further affirm that gold and silver are the only sound and safe bases of currencies. We therefore demand a thorough revision and reform of the present iniquitous tariff and a speedy return to a specie standard for the currency of the people.

5. That undue devotion to party has already greatly damaged the Republic, and we now engage ourselves to discourage in every possible way the despotism of party organization and the abject submission of voters to the dictates of party politicians. Standing parties are not less dangerous to liberty than standing armies.

At the afternoon session, General Leib, of Illinois, moved that those States not represented should have the privilege of handing in the names of their Executive Committee men at some subsequent time. Agreed to.

At this point in the proceedings the Secretary, Captain Santmeyer, announced that the Liberal Convention had nominated Horace Greeley for President.

Judge Stallo took the floor. He said it was with a sad heart that he arose to press a resolution which he had opposed during the morning, viz.: A resolution looking to the calling of a National Convention. He had hoped that the members of the Reunion Convention would have been able to support the nominees of the Liberal Republicans. This he now said to be impossible, and for himself he could never support Mr. Greeley, who, if an honest man, could not stand on the platform adopted during the morning. He would, therefore, move that the Executive Committee of the Reunion and Reform Convention be instructed to call a National Convention to meet at such time and place as they may see fit.

Mr. Kittredge, of New York, moved as an amendment that by a unanimous vote they utterly repudiate and refuse to support the nominee of the Liberal Convention.

After quite a lengthy discussion both motions were withdrawn, and the advisability of calling a National Convention was left to the Executive Committee, of which Judge Ranney was made Chairman.

After instructing the delegates to send the names of their Executive Committeemen to Judge Ranney, at Cleveland, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Miscellaneous.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee, at Mr. Belmont's house, in New York, the 8th, will be followed by Democratic State Conventions as follows: At Nashville, Tenn., May 9; at Rochester, N. Y., May 15; at Harrisburg, Pa., May 30; at New Orleans, La., June 3; at Indianapolis, Ind., June 12.

—Philo Carpenter, an early resident of Chicago now of Aurora, is to be put in nomination for the Presidency at the Oberlin Convention, May 21, of those opposed to Masonic and other secret orders.

—The Dixon (Ill.) *Telegraph and Herald* (Administration) says of Judge Eustace, one of the supporters of the Cincinnati ticket:

We noticed a despatch from Dixon, last week, in a Chicago paper, which stated that "J. V. Eustace had been a standing Democratic candidate for office in this district for the past three years." There was an injustice in that despatch which we desire to call attention to. Judge Eustace is as far from being an office seeker as any public man we ever knew. Had office been his aim, he would never have left the Republican party, with its majority of 8,000 votes, to run on a Democratic ticket. He certainly should not be charged with any selfish motives in this his political course.

—The Hon. O. P. Mason, Chief Justice of Nebraska, indorses the Cincinnati ticket; and will stump the State this fall to represent Nebraska in Congress.

—In the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois, besides Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, and John T. Harper, Senator Strevell, of Pontiac, and Judge Wood, of Marshall County, seek the Republican nomination.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

A Democratic friend of ours, who has always been a "hard-shell," adamantine Democrat, was lately accosted by a partisan of Grant with the remark: "Well, I suppose you are against this selling out, and in favor of a straight Democratic ticket." "Ah, sir, I see you think that, because a man is a generous Democrat, he must necessarily be a fool. I am going to cast my vote where it will count against Grant. I shall, therefore, vote for the Cincinnati nominees."

—The Democratic Central Committee of Tennessee having refused General Cheatham's request for a postponement of the State Convention, in order that he might have time to canvass the State, the General announces that he feels "constrained to decline a further contest for the office of Governor."

—John J. McKennon, a well-known Democratic lawyer of Chicago, was at Cincinnati as a friend of Davis, but informs the *Enquirer's* interviewer that he should support Greeley.

—In Connecticut, both Hawley and Ferry, candidates for United States Senator, are supposed to secretly sympathize with the Cincinnati movement, and to have been restrained from openly joining therein only by prudential reasons. Of Senator Ferry, a South Norwalk correspondent writes:

General Grant has no sympathy with him, and can have none with General Grant personally; and if the action of the Cincinnati Convention is such that he can conscientiously approve of it, he will, no doubt, declare for it. If such should be the case, the probabilities are that a majority of the Legislature would be in his favor.

—S D Bingham, editor of the Lansing *Republican* and Chairman of the Michigan Republican Committee, is being named for next Governor.

—The new Fifth District of Iowa is full of Congressional timber, as witness the names of ex-Governor Kirkwood, Speaker James Wilson, Rush Clark, George J. Boal, and D. H. Frost, editor of the Belle Plaine *Union*.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Sarah A. Thomas has commenced suit in Quincy against Willis M. Hughes, claiming $3,000 for breach of marriage promise.

—Miss Belle Leonard, teacher in the Female College at Jacksonville, lately preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Beardstown.

—A. B. Meeker, and others interested in the Joliet Rolling Mills, offer to locate a furnace at Wilmington, provided a bonus and land are furnished, and complete water navigation guaranteed them to the bog area in Indiana.

—The Hardin *Democrat* brings out Dr. Newton Casey, of Pulaski, for the State Senate.

—The Rockford *Journal* says:

The Cheap John agricultural implement agents are again perambulating the country, swindling the farmers. Two of these fellows have been operating in this county for the past few days, and have, we learn, duped several of the farmers; one in Cherry Valley, one in New Milford, and others in other towns in this county.

—A meeting of Western plow manufacturers, about fifty, will be held at Rock Island, next Wednesday.

—The Wilmington *Advocate* says:

Our Courts, and twelve of our leading, high-minded, and intelligent fellow-citizens, have been engaged, for the past three days and nights, in deciding to whom a certain black mare of doubtful age belonged, without coming to a certain result,—the jury standing when discharged, six to six. As jurymen 52 persons have been called; witnesses, 27 on one side, and 40 on the other,—making in all 119 persons engaged directly or indirectly, besides the counsel in the suit. Value of the property, $50; salary of jurymen, 25 cents each for three days' sitting; fees of counsel on each side, $117. By agreement the case is finally left to Justice Jackson to decide on the testimony already in.

—Joel S. Shearman, of Rockford, is to superintend the development of nurseries on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—The wife of William Scott, a well-to-do farmer near Woodstock, committed suicide last week.

—H. F. Stinde's flouring mill, struck by lightning and burned, at Chandlerville, on Tuesday night, was insured for $10,000 in a St. Louis Company.

—The new bridge at Rock Island will be formally tested to-morrow (Tuesday), first with five or six of the heaviest locomotives on each span, and then with as many cars heavily loaded with railroad iron as the track length of each span will allow.

—The Rock Island Glass Company will double the capacity of its works.

WISCONSIN.

Work on the northwestern end of the Wisconsin Central Railroad has commenced at Ashland.

—Sam. S. Fifield has sold the Polk County *Press* to Charles Mears, and will start a paper at Ashland.

—Last week about 100 men at work on the Northwestern Railroad, near West Salem, struck for higher wages, which was refused, and, after their ring-leaders had been paid off and discharged, the others returned to work.

—At Springvale, near Portage, last week, Miss Edwards fired two shots at one William Abbott, who had defamed her, and then gave bonds to keep the peace.

—It is suggested to evade the Temperance law by an issue of licenses renewable every three days.

—The "oldest living Free Mason" has been dug up in Prescott,—David Stiles. He also voted for Washington.

IOWA.

Congressman Cotton will send Monroe P. Thorington, of Davenport, to West Point, and Charles P. Fegan, of Clinton, to the Naval Academy. They were selected out of twenty boys, by competitive examination.

—Messrs. Dull & Williams, the contractors on the Keokuk Rapids improvements, own 600 cars, 4 locomotives, and immense pumping engines, having a capacity for 200,000 gallons a minute. It is estimated that the work will cost $1,400,000.

—The Clinton *Public* of the 2d says:

Last Sunday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Converse were discussing the sad death of Mr. McAboy's child, and wondering why people would be so forgetful as to leave a box of concentrated lye where a child could reach it. Meanwhile, their little 18-months old baby found its way to a crock of lye, and drank of the fatal liquid. Thus, in less than two weeks, two children in this city have been killed by lye, and a third had a narrow escape.

—The Rev. F. C. Jean, of Lyons, appeals from the Bishop of Dubuque to the Infallible Head of the Church in Rome, and publishes his statement in the local press. Among other things, the Rev. Father is accused of breaking up the Sunday School, of ridiculing the Sisters of Charity, etc., etc.

—Last June, John Murphy was walking on a Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific side-track at Des Moines, when he was struck by a detached car and killed. Last week, Mrs. Murphy was awarded a verdict of $3,000 damages in a suit against the Railroad Company.

INDIANA.

The lumber trade of Michigan City is rapidly increasing.

—The Kokomo *Tribune* gives the Peruvians notice that Kokomo will fight to the last to get possession of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad shops.

—J. N. Miller, of St. Joseph County, is filling an order for several hundred hickory clubs, to be used for killing seals in Alaska.

—Bishop Talbott has appointed W. H. Morrison Treasurer of the Diocese, in the place of Dr. John S. Irwin, of Fort Wayne, who served acceptably for ten years, and who is now about to start for Europe.

—George W. Durgin, Jr., the Fort Wayne defaulter, is still in jail.

—Judge Vinton, at Lafayette, last Friday, decided that the County Commissioners must make a donation or take stock to the amount promised in aid of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad.

MICHIGAN.

Andrew Watson has been appointed Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

—The wife of Edson Pickle, of Hanover, near Jackson, lost her life, last week, by a kerosene-lamp explosion.

MINNESOTA.

The Winslow House, at the Falls of St. Anthony, well known to tourists, is to be opened, next September, as Jesus College.

—The machine shops of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad are to be located in St. Paul.

—The Minneapolis *Tribune* has been thoroughly reorganized and much improved, under the new management of Clifford Thompson, *vice* L. W. Powell.

—C. W. Mead, the new General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will, it is said, make Brainard his headquarters.

—Work has commenced on a new hotel at St. Paul, to rise three stories above Third street, and seven above the levee.

—Major Brackett, chief detective of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is fully satisfied that the brutal murder of the Cook family, at Oak Lake, was not the work of Indians.

KANSAS.

The project of creating a new United States Judicial District, comprising part of Southern Kansas and all or part of the Indian Territory, is talked of, and quite likely to be consummated.

NEBRASKA.

The Lincoln *Statesman* says that a large number of the better class of English emigrants are coming in this season, to make their homes in Nebraska.

—Sales of Burlington & Missouri River Railroad lands in Nebraska, during April, were 19,106 acres, for $81,778.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Charles Hale, Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington, was last Wednesday served with papers calling for $125,000, at the suit of one Francis Dancese, who alleges trespass by Mr. Hale when Consul General in Egypt. Mr. Hale did not happen to have the money at hand.

—Redpath, of the Boston Lecture-Bureau, is negotiating with Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, and others, for next season.

—Theoph C. Callicott, ex-Speaker, etc., has retired from editorial charge of the Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Times*.

—The Boston *Post* is of opinion that Brigham Young must be glad to get out of court, because "he has done all the courting he wants to."

—Captain Goodenough went through the "infernal fire" of Waterloo, and escaped unharmed; which was good enough, too. But, after all these years, the old veteran fell into a pond the other day in East Devon, England, and was drowned; and that was certainly too bad.

—Mrs. Boyd, the Leesburg (Va.) poisoner, spends much time in adorning her cell with pictures and flowers.

—The Rev. Amory Battles, for twenty-one years pastor of the Universalist Church in Bangor, enters to-day upon a new field of labor in Newton, Mass.

—The Rev. Dr. Burns, of London, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, will attend the Commencement of Bate's College, Maine, in June.

—William B. Chamberlain, brother of Selah Chamberlain, and himself a well known railroad man, died, at New Philadelphia, O., the 1st, having been accidentally kicked in the bowels by a playful horse.

—During last week, the widows of John Young and David S. Porter, formerly Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, died at their residences in Geneseo N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa.

FURNITURE.

DESKS!

AND

Chamber Suits.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,
86 to 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

WESTERN IOWA.

[Counci]l Bluffs---Picturesque [S]cenery---Old Council Bluffs.

[Ob]servation---The River Banks---Steamboating---Business---Prosperity.

[Wh]ite Mormons---A Religion of [the] Country---The Mormon Battalion---Its March to California.

[Fear]ful Storm---Prairie-Fires---New Paper-Mill---Pilgrims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 1.

...a town strung along the course of a ...aking in all its windings and turn... something rather novel in the West... though by no means uncommon ... mining region, where every man ... own his stake, and says, This is my ... provided he does not encroach ... neighbor's rights, is able to hold the ... in the Western States, where land is ... object, and not mining-claims, ev... is laid out by the surveyor's com... strict mathematical nicety, and ... lines and correct angles abound on ... It is, therefore, refreshing to ... pleasant and well-built city in the ... Valley, which is not cramped by ... straight lines, but has sinuous ... curves and picturesque belong...

IN THE CITY OF COUNCIL BLUFFS;

...reason why the streets are so pleas... that this was the winter quarters of ... Mormons in 1846-'47, while on their way ... Nauvoo, Ill., to Salt Lake Valley, then ... to the Republic of Mexico. ... Mormons reached this place as the ... was far advanced, and, finding a ... wooded ravine, with lateral ravines ... into it, they set to work with their ... in a short time, the sides of the ... were lined with log-cabins, and ... made as comfortable as might be ... the cold winter weather set in. It ... then a picturesque scene, and now ... and smiling a looking place as ... found in a long journey. People who ... the railroad cars see nothing of it, ... the western outskirts on the flats, ... modern "improvements" have come ... their everlasting angles and stiff... as well might a person judge of Chi... a lumber-pile in the suburbs, as ... Council Bluffs by the few and ...-looking clap-board houses which ... on the flats. The true town is back ... the hills, which are thickly covered ... and the houses and streets look ... and cheery as can well be imagined. ... in fact,

LIKE AN OLD SETTLEMENT.

There is an air of permanence and wealth ... which, in this fast-growing West, ... thing to behold. Everything looks ... well-to-do; there is no nonsense ... People look as if they had come ... stay, and not as if they expected to ... to take up their balloon-framed ... their backs, inside of a fortnight, ... off to some other locality more ... and lively." By no means; Coun... is a fixed fact!

...own was first known as Kanesville, ... named in honor of Mr. Kane, a ... of Dr. Kane, the celebrated Arctic ... Mr. Kane was a great friend of ... Mormons, and helped them in every way ... The original Council Bluffs, men... by Lewis and Clark, are 16 miles up ... at the town now known as Fort ... in Nebraska. And it was at this ... the explorers aforesaid held their ... with the Indian tribes in 1804. Six ... years afterwards,—that is to say, in ... Sixth Regiment of Infantry went ... Council Bluffs, and there built a fort, ... was named

FORT CALHOUN,

...of John C. Calhoun, who was at ... Secretary of War. This fort was ... known as Fort Atkinson, so ... General Atkinson, who was Col... the regiment who built it; and it ... to be known by that name until ... abandoned, in 1825. Subsequently, ... citizens took possession of the ... barracks, the old name of Fort Cal... revived, and so it continues to be ... present. The first fort was built ... ground that was too low, and, when ... river rose during the summer, the works ... swept away. The troops then moved ... bluff, which overlooks a magnificent ... of country, where they built both ... steadfast, and the foundations of ... ters still remain. The river at that ... close by the bluffs; now it is four ... distant, the channel having changed; ... ancient bed of the stream is filled ... dense growth of trees, many of which ... than a hundred feet in height.

...United States census-taker says that ... Bluffs City had 10,020 inhabitants ... ago,—that is, in 1870. It certainly ... at the present time, and among ... inhabitants are some of

THE PRETTIEST GIRLS

...found in any town in the Union. Can ... living in the "Glen," as they call ... their streets at least, can give them ... complexions! And then one feels ... there is no paint or powder about it, ... comes from pure air and a health... of living. It is gratifying to know ... one city of the West at least, the ... growing up in all their beauty, and ... need Mrs. Cady Stanton to come ... tell them how they should live, ... to be healthful and attractive. Nor ... need any advice, Dr. Dio Lewis. It ... question whether a Parisian belle, with ... paint and powder, could get up any... so fair as the pink and white of the ... ladies of this city. They came out ... with the peach-blossoms, and ... is difficult to tell which of them has ... charming tints on their cheeks, so ... and fair do they both appear. And ... they do not care very much about the ... nor do they lose much sleep on ac... of the great bridge which stretches ... the wide bottom of the Missouri ... the city is the new station, called

LAKE STATION,

...the freight and passengers brought in ... four lines of railroads are reshipped ... taken across the bridge. This bridge ... reached by a long embankment, on ... the track is laid, and the distance ... Lake Station to the depot in Omaha is ... three miles. Already quite a number ... have been removed to this new ... and others are being built, all of ... when completed, will make quite a ... village. I believe the statement that ... this land will be overflowed in time of ... water to be the merest bosh. There are ... of farms and farm-houses in this bot... on both sides of the river: and the ... why the town was built among the ... was not on account of fear of high ... but to get shelter from the cold winds ... There is the true secret of the ... matter. River navigation now a days

A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION;

...roads have superseded it almost entirely, ... perhaps, on the Lower Mississippi, ... everything is fifty years behind the ... And we all know there are plenty of ... living along the Great Father of ... who had rather meet death by being ... up, than die quietly in their little bed. ... want to "go a-fishing," as they term ... thus far this spring quite a number of ... have had their wish in this respect ... I saw a deck-hand, a day or two ... who looked mighty seedy, and the ... struck me that he might sing a ... of the old song, with great truth ... satisfaction, in regard to his former ... mates:

Friends have been scattered
Like roses in bloom,—
Some to the *Bridewell*,—
And some to the *Tombs*.

...he looked as if he had enjoyed himself ... most unspeakably the night before, by ... out in the rain. It seems as if the race ... steamboatmen, like their predecessors, ... flatboatmen, are soon to become extinct, ... once the troubles about the transfer have ... settled.

THE BUSINESS OF COUNCIL BLUFFS

...increased considerably. A good deal of ... building will be carried on this summer, and ... streets, always neat, look neater than ... Near the town, and in the town, there ... some fine private residences. A stately ... School crowns one of the bluffs, and ... further down the river there is a large build... nearly completed, which is to be used ... Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Everything ... speaks prosperity. All men seem busy. ... farming lands in Pottawatomie County ... remarkably rich and fertile, and the ... county itself contains near 17,000 people. ... of course, includes the population of ... city.

THERE ARE MANY MORMONS

...residing in this county, who belong to ... Josephites, or those who believe a man ... entitled to one wife and no more. Last ... there was a great assemblage of these ... near Council Bluffs,—there being, ac... to some estimates, between 8,000 and ... of them. These people are sincere in ... belief, and are as much entitled to it as ... other religious denomination. The great ... of their success is their industry. ... is not a lazy drone among them; all ... required to labor. In the new settle... whenever a man joins this Church, ... neighbors get together and build him a ... provided he is poor and needy, and a ... portion of land is set apart for him to ... upon. He is furnished with seeds and ... implements, and, if he has any sort ... stamina about him, in a few years he is well-to-do, and able to assist a needy brother. How very different this is from some Christian communities, where some who are well to do laugh their poor neighbors to scorn, and seem to take a pleasure in reviling them on account of their poverty. Mormonism is a Mutual Benefit Society, and this is the cause of its strength. It is idle to think of breaking it down; and, as soon as the leaders embrace the doctrine of the Josephites, and eschew polygamy, it will be stronger than ever. Mormonism will not go to pieces in this day and generation nor the next, nor the next after that. It is a religion of the country, and the sooner all people accept the fact, the better.

While the Mormons were at Council Bluffs, in 1846, a call was made upon them by the General Government for volunteers to serve during the Mexican War. They were at that time very poor and needy, but, immediately responding to the call,

A BATTALION WAS FORMED,

and started for the Mexican territory. This battalion was mustered into service at Council Bluffs, on the 16th of July, 1846, and was commanded by James Allen, a Captain in the First Regiment of United States Dragoons, who died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the 23d of August. Captain Philip St. George Cook, also of the First Dragoons, was then placed in command, and led the battalion to California. He is now a General in the United States service, and commands the Department of the Lakes, having his headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Lieutenants Andrew J. Smith and George Stoneman, of the Regular Army, were attached to this battalion, and have since earned high military fame as general officers during the Rebellion. The Mormon battalion had the honor of making the first wagon-road from the streams of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This was a great undertaking at that time, which was in the autumn and winter of 1846-47, and entitles them to much credit. The commanding officer, in his report, recounts the hardships endured by himself and his men, and says that the General's letters to him made it almost a point of honor to take the wagons through to the Pacific, and he was much retarded in making and finding the road. The breaking the track, often through thickets of mesquite and other thorny bushes, although worked on by pioneers, was so laborious that it was necessary to relieve them every hour. The men of the battalion were discharged at Los Angeles, Cal., in July, 1847. Colonel Mason, who was Military Governor of California, said the men were the finest soldiers he ever saw,—they being thoroughly disciplined, inured to every hardship, and perfectly sober and reliable in every way.

It must not be inferred, from what has been said about the Mormons, that they are now the ruling element in the western part of the State of Iowa.

THIS IS FAR FROM BEING THE CASE;

the great majority of them moved west long since, and now have comfortable homes under the shadows of the Wasatch Mountains. Those that are left in this section are hard-working, industrious, and honest citizens. They seem to think their religion is the true one, and are honest in their efforts to propagate it. Once, in conversation with a polygamous Mormon, way out on Bear River, in Idaho, at a place called Montpelier, I asked him why he wished to have more wives. In reply, he said that he already had two wives, and wanted to get more in order that he might raise more children who would support the Mormon Church.

Last Sunday night, we had

A TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM

in this locality, and it seemed as if the fountains of the great deep were broken up. Such livid flashes of lightning and crashing peals of thunder are seldom seen and heard. Indeed, some of the oldest inhabitants say they never experienced so severe a storm of rain before. It was a magnificent spectacle, this war of the elements, and my experience has proved to me that, for a first-class storm of wind, rain, thunder, lightning, and dust, the Missouri Valley beats the world. It also holds a fair hand when it comes to a ... reaching and destructive

PRAIRIE FIRE.

Grass, houses, trees, fences, bushes, and everything of a combustible nature disappear before it as easily and as cleanly as a plate of cold meat before a hungry hound. As a fire-stricken settler aptly expressed it, "There's d—d little left to go for."

It seemed last fall as if these fires would never cease, and it is within just limits to say that millions of trees were burned along the bluffs beside the river. Much of this wood was valuable, and any of it would have served as fuel. The fire seemed to eat and creep along in the most ruthless manner, sparing nothing, and sending a thrill of terror through the minds of all.

A PAPER-MILL

was opened here on Friday last, which, it is claimed, will soon make all kinds of paper used in ordinary affairs. The first trial was an undoubted success, and the paper which was distributed among our stores gave great satisfaction. Manufacturers of this kind give character to a place, and cause the inhabitants thereof to feel a commendable degree of pride.

THE NUMBER OF HOTELS

in Council Bluffs is something astonishing, and a stranger is apt to think the people have run hotel-mad. They all appear, however, to be in a flourishing condition, and look clean and inviting. The Ogden House is the hotel *par excellence*, and next comes the Pacific House. For years and years this has been a great outfitting place, and that is the reason why there are so many hotels, or, more properly, taverns.

The great Pacific Railroad is built, but any fine day a person can find

A TRAIN OF WAGONS

under the cottonwoods, at the upper end of town, belonging to pilgrims, preparing for the long march across the Plains to California and Oregon, or, possibly, to the more easily reached lands of Nebraska. So we go. But what is the Western American to do when all the lands are settled up!

ALGEBRA.

A Splinter of Glass Hidden for Five Years in the Muscle of a Man's Arm.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, May 2.

About the last of April, 1867, Frank Gray, son of Mr. William H. Gray, of this city, was engaged one day in cleaning the glass in the show case of Messrs. Gray & Ladd's grocery store on Main street,—the same now occupied by Messrs. Rodman & Bro., dry goods merchants,—when the glass broke, and a triangular, sharp-pointed piece of thick glass, nearly two inches long from base to point, and nearly a half inch wide at the base, pierced the fleshy part of his left arm, near the elbow. The wound, of course, gave him a good deal of pain at the time, and for some weeks subsequently. His physician probed it very carefully, but could find no glass. Nine months afterward, a small piece, a half inch long, came out at the place where it went in. But, more wonderful still, and more remarkable than anything of the kind we remember to have ever heard of, on the 1st of last October—four years and five months after it went in—the long piece of glass above mentioned, presented one of its points at the surface, on the side of the arm opposite to where it went in; and yesterday, after remaining imbedded in the muscle of his arm just five years and one month, slowly working its way through, Mr. Gray applied a forceps to it and pulled it out. Strange to relate, Mr. Gray had used his arm all the time without inconvenience from this large piece of glass—in fact, most of the time in entire ignorance of its existence. A slightly burning or tingling sensation, at times, in the muscle where it was imbedded, was all the reminder it gave him of the severe wound that marked its entrance.

A Son Drowns Himself Where His Father Did.

From the New York Standard.

A decidedly mysterious case of suicide was reported yesterday morning by the Atlantic dock police force in Brooklyn. On Monday night, it appears, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Charles Kowisk, 21 years of age, residing at No. 100 State street, was seen by Officer Clark going down the North Central pier toward the water, staggering as if under the influence of liquor. On getting to the river he went on board the steamer Gen. Sherman, with the avowed intention of staying there all night, the watchman being absent. Nothing after this was seen of him, but shortly after 9 o'clock several persons on board of a brig lying near at hand heard a splash in the water, as if some one had fallen overboard, but they could see nothing. Yesterday morning, however, the hat of Kowisk was found on the deck of the steamer; his cuffs and boots were found in one of the berths, and his coat was found floating in the river, near John's. Grappling was at once commenced by the workmen, and, after a search of several hours, the body was recovered. The most remarkable part of this story, however, consists in the fact that Kowisk's father drowned himself, under almost similar circumstances, at this point, about one year ago.

How a Pennsylvania Judge Obtained a Competent Jury.

From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette.

His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court, if we are informed correctly, has done a very wise and praiseworthy thing. An intricate and complicated business question being involved in a case to be tried before him, the other day, he requested several of our leading and prominent citizens to serve on the jury, as the ordinary method of drawing jurors had, in this instance, almost failed to secure the attendance of such keen, shrewd business men as could master the intricacies of the matter to be decided. This is not all prejudicial to the clear judgment of ordinary jurors on ordinary subjects, but illustrates the proposition that in a trial of important causes, in which the clearest possible perception not only is wanted, but also perfect familiarity with business rules, methods, and customs, care should be taken to select such men as can readily appreciate the facts in evidence and adapt them to the determination of the issue.

Convicted of Murder.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The trial of Libbie Garrabrant, for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, terminated at Paterson, N. J., to-day, in a verdict of murder in the first degree. It is said the charge of the Judge was very damaging to the case of the prisoner, leaving the jury but little choice. The prisoner maintained composure throughout the trying ordeal, but broke down on re-entering the prison. She will be sentenced May 18.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 4.—The trial of John R. Dungan for the murder of Edward Kennedy, near Hopkinton, Delaware County, Iowa, in December 1870, terminated, yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which, under the new law, is imprisonment for life, the death penalty being abolished.

VIENNA.

How Lent is Kept in the Austrian Capital.

A Governmental Decree in Regard to the Old Catholics.

Imperial Omission of the Usual Foot-Washing Ceremony.

The Manufacture of Gods—Operatic Notes—An Imbroglio Growing Out of a Kiss.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, March 28.

LENT.

In a few days Lent will be over, and the Viennese will again give themselves up to the enjoyment of balls and festivities, as during the short Carnival days of last winter. It must not, however, be supposed that there are in Vienna no balls, and masquerades even, during Lent. Only in Court circles and among the upper ten are the formalities of Lent observed; I saw the formalities, for even there the lentils are but taken as a relish or dressing on the choicest games and meats of the market. The poorer classes—that is, the laborers—do not change their diet during the fast-days either; with them, or most of them, Lent keeps nearly the whole year around. It is but seldom that they, with their scanty earnings, can satisfy their carnivorous appetites with meat, that sells from 40 to 60 kreutzers per pound. The *bourgeoisie* of Vienna—which, by the way, is synonymous with the philosophy of good living—of course feel not the remotest touch of humility which the Lenten days should fill their sinful hearts with. The hundreds of restaurants are now just as much filled with the Vienna *bon-vivants* as at any other time. The bill of fare undergoes no change, unless that it may boast of a few more meat-dishes than usual. I have sat alongside many a priest, who, to my utter astonishment, did not call for either lentils with oil on them, or boiled fish, but for veritable English roast-beef and a bottle of Hungarian wine. So it may safely be asserted that Catholic Austria can no longer be classed among the faithful Lent-observing nations. The Roman faith, through the folly of the "Black Internationals," as the priests are here called, is fast losing ground among the South Germans, as well as among their Northern brethren. Only outward forms and ceremonials are observed.

ALOIS ANTON

is the Doellinger of Austria. Before he became an opponent of the doctrine of infallibility, he was the priest of a parish in Penzing, a little town near here. The Old Catholics of Vienna, in search of a leader, soon gathered around him. When his views became known to his superiors, he was, of course, at once excommunicated. He, however, kept on preaching to thousands in the little Salvator Chapel, which, being the property of the city, was generously ceded to him and his Old Catholic followers by the City Fathers. The Jesuits and their adherents, however, managed by their persistent persecution, to bring this liberality of the City Council to a sudden close. Stremeyer, a member of the Liberal Ministry, holding the Portfolio of Education and Religion, and of whom the Liberal party expected great reforms favorable to educational and religious progress, in some unaccountable manner became a blind tool in the hands of the Infallibilists. He recently issued

AN EDICT AGAINST THE OLD CATHOLICS,

refusing to recognize them as a distinct religious body, and thereby annulling all marriages, baptisms, and funeral services that had been performed by the so-called Old Catholic priests. He says he can recognize ... who acknowledge the Pope as their head, and conform to the religious laws and regulations of the Pope's Church. This is a curious way of putting into practice the principles of religious liberty and freedom of conscience, and coming, as it does, from a member of a so-called Liberal Ministry, it is a sad thing to contemplate. Sad as its contemplation causes one to feel, one cannot but be amused at the various

BON MOTS AND COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS

in which the Vienna papers indulge about this edict of Stremeyer. One pictorial gives a scene, where crowds of people, of both sexes, present themselves, with a look of distress on their countenances, before Cardinal Rauscher, and ask to be remarried, so as not to live in a state of adultery; little babes cry to be baptized over, as the holy water of Pater Alois Anton don't seem to have the desired effect; while a dead body rises from out of its grave and asks to be rebiessed, as the gates of Heaven do not open at the imparted blessings of a disbeliever in Papal infallibility. Again; a man accosts his recently-married friend, whom he had not seen for some time, with "Are you now a married man?" "No," says his friend, "I am not." "Well," replies the other, "I thought you were. So you are as yet a bachelor." "No," replies his friend again, "I am not a bachelor either." "Well, how can this be?" asks the amazed inquirer? "Don't you see," replies the other, "I was married by Alois Anton, of the Old Catholic Church, before Stremeyer's edict of excommunication; but that edict unmarries me in the eyes of the Church and State; while, on the other hand, the fact is, that I am the possessor of a wife."

What will grow out of this complication, no one can tell. That no good can come from it, every body whose senses are not completely benumbed, readily admits. In the meantime, the enemies of Old Catholicism, not satisfied with driving the brave Alois Anton out of the Church, attempted his life by poisoning him, and he lies now in a critical condition. It is to be hoped, however, that he will recover, and live to triumph over his persecutors.

FUMINATIONS OF PRIESTS.

Maddened by their many mishaps in Italy and the new German Empire, the "dark fraternity" concentrate their whole fulminating power upon the newly-inaugurated and scarcely-settled free institutions of Austro-Hungary. France is just now too volcanic a soil for them to work on. Here, on the other hand, the good-natured Austrians, rural *Hans* and his *weib*, look upon the priest yet with an awe only second to that which they accord to their numberless Saints. Hence it happens that the Austrian journals are teeming reports of fast-sermons, some of them too shocking to the senses of any civilized community. A certain Father Bremer here, who enjoys something like the reputation of the eccentric Elder Knapp, edified his hearers, the other day, with a most extraordinary sermon, a short extract from which is well worth reproducing here. He took for his text the "Purim Festival of the Jews," and went on to say that "Haman advised Ahasverus to kill off all the Jews, because Mordecai would not bend his knee before him (Haman). Haman was, however, hanged on the gallows which he had erected for Mordecai. Judas, who betrayed the Lord, hung himself. The Serpent that seduced Eve must, as a punishment, creep on its belly," etc. "Yes, my devoted hearers," continued Father Bremer, "he who erects the gallows for another will himself be hanged. The evil counsellors advise the State to appropriate the estates of the Church. Well, if that is right, then the people have also the right to say to the rich capitalists, 'You must divide with us, for you have too much;' and the people would be more justified in taking away the money from the capitalist than the State is in robbing the Church of its property." I have quoted enough to show you the intent and purpose of such preachings. The much-dreaded Internationals are not half as outspoken in favor of anarchy as these pretended messengers of the Prince of Peace are. On another occasion, a fanatical priest was describing Hell to his attentive flock, when, arriving at the height of his ecstasy, he bent half his body over the pulpit, and cried out, "Those who don't believe in Hell, let them clear out of the Church at once. I don't wish to preach to infidels."

INCREASE OF PAY.

While the contest between Ultramontanism and Liberalism is growing more fierce and interesting, the Reichsrath has determined to increase the pay of the parish priests, as well as of the public officers in the civil service of the State. The first, as well as the latter, with the ruling high prices of to-day, could barely keep soul and body together with a salary that was fixed half a century ago. The Bishops and Cardinals, who own princely estates, look with disfavor upon the movement to better the condition of the inferior clergy. They do not wish to have them made independent of their favors, which, however, are but seldom bestowed. As to the relief granted to the employes on the civil list, no great benefit can possibly accrue to them, on account of the niggardliness of the grant. Four million florins have been voted for that purpose, and there are 41,202 officials in the whole Empire, whose pay amounts to 29,608,154 florins, which gives an average of 718 florins, or about $300 to each employe. In Vienna, where, of course, living is higher than anywhere else in the Empire, there are 10,180 public officers, whose salary amounts to 7,230,280 florins. From these figures you may see that the paltry sum of 4,000,000 will not add much to the comfort of the poorly-paid public officers of the Empire.

FOOT-WASHING.

The old custom of foot-washing, on Green Thursday, of twelve old and poor men and women, by the Emperor and Empress, is officially announced to be omitted this year. The fact is, the Empress, although a devoted Catholic, dislikes all outward ceremonies. Both the men and women selected for this quaint ceremony of foot-washing are of the poorest and oldest in the city. Those whose feet should have been washed this year were composed chiefly of octogenarians and those lacking but a shade of being centenarians. The latter predominated more among the women than among the men. Their Majesties, however, very unkindly cut them this year, and ran off to the capital of Hungary, to spend there the coming Easter holidays. The Empress, who is very partial to the Magyars, spends most of her time, when not in Meran on account of her weak lungs in Hungary. But the Vienna public, unlike the one of London, do not particularly grieve over the absence of their sovereign. They eat, drink, dance, and enjoy their gay lives, just as well without the presence of Her Majesty in the Hofburg or at Schonbrunn.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GODS.

In one of the recent TRIBUNES I read an item about the manufacturing of Chinese gods by Englishmen in Manchester, and suggesting that Americans should try to get some share of that business. I do not know how great a demand there is for Chinese gods, and therefor cannot not tell how advantageous it would be for Americans to enter into competition with the English manufacturers; but I do know that the demand for Austrian idols of all kinds and materials must be an immense one. Judging from the large numbers that stare you in the face at the corner of streets, on the fronts of buildings, and at the entrance of hundreds of churches, I think American enterprise in that line might direct its attention to this country, instead of China or Japan. The above puts me in mind of

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

A young Roman Catholic in Gratz wished to get married. (That, of course, is not very amusing.) According to the Catholic custom in the rural districts, the matrimonial candidate has to undergo an examination in religion before he is granted a license. So our young man was asked to repeat the Lord's Prayer,—a feat which, to his shame be it said, he could not perform. The astonished priest next asked the candidate, "How many gods are there?" to which the latter readily answered with "There are seven gods." "How is that, sir?" cried out the examiner, half in anger, half in despair; "where are those seven gods?" "Well," answered our young swain, "One is in Penzing, one at Lenz," one at A, one at B, one at C, one at X,—enumerating the names of several towns. "Sir, have you ever seen God?" exclaimed the now impatient priest. "Yes, sir; just before I came in here, I saw the one around the corner." Sure enough, there was an image of our Savior around the corner. The answer was not so very much out of the way, after all.

ADELINA PATTI.

Vienna is just now in ecstatic bliss over the artistic singing and acting of Adelina Patti. If the ovations at the Wiener Theatre, where Mozart first led his "Don Juan" and "Magic Flute," do not quite rival those received by her at St. Petersburg or Moscow, they are still great enough to spoil any prima donna but Adelina. Although appreciative of the favors which an admiring public accords her, she never for a moment steps over the limits of her natural simplicity and modesty. Patti is, off the stage, what she is on the stage,—an unassuming and to-nature-faithful artist. No *Lucia* or *Gilda* in "Rigoletto," ever had such a truthful and lifelike exponent as in the Diva. She stands now at the zenith of artistic perfection. Her still youthful appearance, coupled with the dramatic power which a long experience on the stage has imparted to her, makes her, aside from her great vocal talent, the foremost of lyric artists of the day. Indeed, there has been nothing like her since the days of Malibran. The price of admission is very high,—60 florins a box, and 10 florins for a seat; but, when you hear her, you at once feel that your money has been worthily invested. What a rich harvest awaits her in the United States!

JOHANN STRAUSS.

I see that there is altogether too much stress laid on the fact of Johann Strauss' intended visit to America. His agent, who is going to accompany him to the Boston Jubilee, says that Johann gets £3,500 for his eleven days' service, and all expenses paid. That is more than he could earn here in a year by composing waltzes and little operettas, such as "Indigo" and "The Forty Robbers." But America seems still to be the Eldorado of European artists. It is not intended to dispute Johann Strauss' great merits as a leader of an orchestra; but the orchestra must be of his own making, and not a promiscuous one, suddenly brought together from all parts of the world.

RUBINSTEIN.

It is as yet doubtful whether you will hear Rubinstein during the coming season, as poor Grau is still lying here on his bed of sickness. Meanwhile Rubinstein's "Lost Paradise" has been given here with success, and his opera "Ferramore" is being rehearsed at the Grand Opera House.

OFFENBACH.

At the other theatres, Offenbach reigns supremely. His "Fantasio" made a good hit, beautiful Milly Rodger ... "Reine de Neige," in which she withdrawn after a short run. Offenbach's recent compositions are most appropriately illustrated by a recently published caricature, in which the prolific writer is seen seated at his desk composing an opera for the evening, half an hour before its performance; while through the open window, in peeps a counterpart of him, who stealthily copies the same music for another operetta, also to be performed during the evening at another theatre; or, in other words, it represents Offenbach committing burglary upon his own words.

AN OPERATIC IMBROGLIO.

Before closing, I must tell you of a novel breach of etiquette that took place on the operatic boards, and which creates quite a flutter among initiated ones, and a good deal of merriment among the public. The other night the "Wafferschmidt" was given, with Hauck, Miss Gindele (who is said to be a niece of the late John G. Gindele, of Chicago), and a Mr. Neuman. The text of the play requires that *Count Liebenau* (Neuman) should kiss *Irmentraut* (Gindele), who is a kind of an old spinster-duenna, kept to watch over *Marie* (Hauck), in order to get on her right side. To this version of the text, Miss Gindele, during the rehearsal, protested; but, during the performance, the handsome tenor could not resist the temptation of touching the lips of the equally good-looking Gindele. The result was, that Neuman got a severe reprimand from the Director, and a series of correspondence-cards appeared for several days in the journals from the interested parties. It happened, however, that the same piece was repeated subsequently, and, when it came to the passage where the kissing should take place, Miss Gindele, in order to avenge herself, very audibly interpolated in the original text the words: "But with your kiss I will now dispense;" to which Neuman's sharp repartee was: "I am glad that I have not to kiss this old spinster." Of course this created another storm. The fight is being, as yet, lustily carried on by the partisans of both parties. Here is a theatrical nut which, perhaps, some of the many American female devotees of the stage, who have recently given themselves up to lecturing upon stage life and etiquette, may be able to crack. Who knows?

GYULA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Comptroller of the Fashions couldn't have but one Dickens costume at a time, and Sim Tappertit pantaloons went out when Dolly Vardens came in vogue.

—Miss Flora McFlimsey has already begun to make preparations for her annual visit to the sea-shore.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* reports the coal trade dull and prices declining. The production of anthracite is 3,500,000 tons ahead of what it was last year at this time.

—The *Times* regards the New York rough as the "nuisance of the day," and remarks that the "trail of that particularly undesirable reptile renders practically useless the many attractive places for healthful recreation with which the city is surrounded."

—The New York *Herald*, by comparing dates and estimates, concludes that the recent reports about Captain Hall's Polaris expedition are fictitious. To confirm the *Herald* is the fact that the Government has as yet heard nothing of it, although orders to report at all possible times were issued to Captain Hall.

—It is suggested that the "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," whose name is somewhat of a nuisance to the editorial fraternity, hereafter entitle itself "Philozoic Society," which means the same thing, and is much shorter.

—The sales of the Northern Pacific Railroad 7-30 gold bonds for the months of March and April amount to $1,891,000.

—The "Church of England Balance Sheet," recently prepared, shows that the average annual receipts of the Church of England are £10,154,152, of which £2,600,000 are from ancient endowments, and £2,260,000 from endowments acquired since the Reformation. The annual voluntary contributions amount to £5,465,000. Four hundred thousand pounds sterling are given every year for the relief of the poor, £500,000 to foreign missions, and £650,000 goes towards church building and restoration.

—In view of the frequent experiments in laudanum and other deleterious compounds at St. Paul, Minn., the physicians are forced to order new stomach-pumps, the old ones having worn out. Sections of hose will be used until the new pumps arrive, and they will be operated by steam.

—A newly married couple at Wilton, Iowa, have had a tragic separation. On their wedding day a former lover of the bride, with the exclamation, "I couldn't get you, but I can get a kiss," presented her one on the mouth. The husband ballasted himself with Bourbon, and his horse ran away and spilled him all over the road, and the wife said it served him right, and there is going to be a divorce suit.

—The heirs of Aneke Jans will shortly have an opportunity to do justice to the memory of their great ancestor. She is said to have been buried under the old Middle Dutch Church in Albany, and it is now proposed to buy that church as the site for the new Government building in that city. In that event Aneke will have to be re-buried, and, as her heirs will desire to attend her funeral, at least 50,000 sorrow-stricken men, women, and children will be in the procession.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZABETH Bateman at 21 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping, or a small cottage; three in family. Address, with terms and location, T 10, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood-av., ... Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood-av. ... Oakwood-av., between Vincennes and Boulevard. Wabash-av., northwest corner Forty-seventh-st. ... Wabash-av., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., east front, 50x161 ft. Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., east front, 50x161 ft. Indiana-av., southwest corner Forty-eighth-st., east front. Vincennes-av., southwest corner Fortieth-st., east front. Forty-second-st., west of Cottage Grove, east front. Vincennes-av., northeast corner Seventieth-st. State-st., southwest corner Sixty-fifth-st. Indiana-av., northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st. Indiana-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st. Prairie-av., northwest and northeast corners Fifty-third-st., 600x170 ft. Prairie-av., southwest corner Fifty-third-st. Prairie-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st. Indiana-av., southeast corner Sixty-second-st. Also a large amount of very choice property fronting on and adjoining to the South Park, presenting some of the finest opportunities for investment that were ever offered in this market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 135 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF 119 FIFTH-AV. (Wells-st.), between Madison and Washington, with the building thereon. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY, MARBLE FRONT house, Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; $14,000; $4,000 cash, balance 12 years, semi-annual payments. Inquire J. H. ROSS, 475 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS on North Dearborn-st., north of Chestnut-st. Apply at 475 Wabash-av., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WATER above and below; furniture for sale with the house or without. Apply on premises, at 328 West Lake-st., or of S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 90 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $800—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 125 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE CORNER STORE, WITH lease, on lake front. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to R. KLEEMANN, 439 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 24x100 ON LAKE-ST., SOUTH side of street, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., east of and adjoining Doggett, Bassett & Hill's new building. Apply to CHARLES A. GREGORY, 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS BRICK residences, 12 rooms each, marble mantels, bath-room, hot and cold water, with brick barns in rear; lot 50x120 feet each; east front on Seminary-av.; convenient to street-cars, schools, and churches. Very cheap, and on easy terms. F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERty fronting on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, Wabash-av., and State-st.; has a frontage of 462 feet on Wabash-av., 462 feet on State-st., and 343 feet on Boulevard. Its nearness to the great South Park, and the facilities offered by frequent trains of Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, for cheap and easy access to centre of the city, makes this a desirable investment for improvement or speculation. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South and West Divisions. Also, cheap lots on monthly payments or long time, with but small cash payments, where purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES FRONTING HUMboldt boulevard, 30 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits. A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 100X1... $200. Cass and Indiana-sts., northeast corner, $200. Illinois-st., between Rush and Cass, 50 feet south front, $200. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, CHEAP, A BRICK house, on Indiana-av.; modern improvements; good barn; possession at once. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP LOTS, OUTside fire limits. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES ON FAVORABLE terms, situated on Thirty-second-st., convenient to Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Dummy. Apply to F. P. FISHER, No. 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. HOUSE and lot 50x100, south front, on a corner; very low, for a few days only; near to best and very pleasant location. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

FOR SALE—ON FIVE YEARS' CREDIT—Splendid Lincoln Park lots. I will advance cash to erect brick improvements. The best residence property in the North Division. Splendid locations for a first class homestead with small cash outlay. Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN, ALL IN good repair; immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, 1189 Wabash-av.; or will rent furnished.

... near Market-st., one lot on easy terms and at a low figure. Address M 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS 140 TO 180 FEET IN DEPTH and on the highest ground in the city, for the small price of $800. Do not buy until you have seen these lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY, LEAVIT, DAvis, and Shober sts. and North av., at the corner of Wicker Park, only $500 each. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET ON DREXEL-AV., BEing all the frontage between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., east front; $45 per foot, on easy terms. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 15 LOTS on First, Second, and Elm-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts. 40x125 on Lake-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. 10 lots on Egan-av., near Stewart-av. ... Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st. 2-story frame house with brick basement, at Maplewood, lot 50x125. Price, $2,850, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 64 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BLOCK in Egandale. It has a frontage of 302½ feet on Greenwood, and 302½ feet on Egandale-av., by a depth of 165 feet to a 20 feet alley. The property is located north of Fifty-fifth-st., and is covered with the finest kind of evergreens, elm and maple trees. The owners ask $80 per foot, and wishes to sell immediately. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS—20 BUILDing lots fronting on Sheffield, Baxter, Snyder, Lee, and Racine-av., on the line of Chicago & Evanston Dummy Railroad, and outside of fire limits. Price low. Title perfect, and easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIDGEVILLE ROAD—TWO LOTS on the corner of Ridgeville and Julian-sts., near Milwaukee-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—OR to rent on moderate terms, a well furnished house of ten rooms, bath-room and kitchen, on South Side. Address P 51, care of Branch Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHEFFIELD-AV.—THREE BEAUtiful lots, east front, on Sheffield-av., near School-st., on Graceland road. Price low. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TO CUT UP! TO CUT UP! A piece of ground to make 20 to 25 lots, in south west, just out of fire limits and inside old city limits. Easy terms. Privilege of subdivision. Address Post Office Box 2,738, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE with all modern improvements, and lot 22x133 feet, south front, on Jackson, between Wood and Lincoln-sts.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS, 25X125 FEET EACH, south front, on Madison-st., near Western-av.; price, $65 per foot. Also 5 lots, 25X125 feet, south front, on Madison-st., near California-av.; price, $50 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, 25X125 EACH, FRONTING on Washington-st., Warren and Park-avs., near California-av.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARM, A half section, containing nice grove of 15 or 20 acres, an artesian well of never failing water, and nearly 300 acres prairie. Railroad leading to Chicago running through the farm, and only 1½ miles to a good station. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain five years. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO city property, a splendidly improved prairie stock farm of 500 acres, 65 miles from Chicago, near one of the best railroads running into this city. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, FOR CHICAGO city property, a fine farm of about 500 acres, in La Salle County, all under good cultivation; good buildings, and well fenced; a never failing stream of water running through it from north to south. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, a prairie farm of 160 acres, near Tuscola, Ill., on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is one of the best corn farms in the State. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—250,000 ACRES GOOD Missouri, Iowa, and Western lands; will sell cheap or trade. J. H. UNDERWOOD, Room 81, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AND TIMBER FARMing land, near city on railroads, near stations. 200 acres prairie, $20 per acre. 80 acres prairie, $18 per acre. 40 acres prairie, $16 per acre. 120 acres prairie, $15 per acre. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IMPROVED FARM near city; rolling prairie; timber, house, large barn, orchard, 18 acres cranberry vines. Price, $37 per acre; is worth $50. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVED farm; large orchard, house and timber, near city; 5 miles from station. Price, $2,400. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, 80 ACRES OF LAND in Wayne County, Illinois, near railroad; 20 acres timber; only $6 per acre. J. K. FINLEY, 84 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A FLOURing mill, with two run of stones; also, a saw-mill attached to it; situated in Illinois, on the Vermillion River, three miles south from Streator; 86 acres of splendid coal land, dwelling house, good well of water, stable, and some other improvements. Terms easy. Also will take an improved farm in exchange. Address JOHN CEDERBRAND, Streator, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A ONE-HALF interest in a planing-mill, and sash, door, and blind factory, has a planing business of 2,150,000 feet a year, capacity to manufac... are $50,000 worth of sash, doors, and blinds, have orders for ... engaged directly; capital required $12,000 to $14,000. Letters of inquiry address J. P. G., lock-drawer 38, Oshkosh, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—$600 WILL BUY HALF interest of a staple and fancy goods business, having a good trade got up. Inquire at rear of 1184 South State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE FIRST-class hotel, which is clearing over $100 per day. Party must take active part in business on account of sickness of present proprietor. Address R 31, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABlished lumber business. $12,000 to $20,000 required. Special preferred. Address L 28 Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE EVANS & WATSON'S Philadelphia fire-proof safe, nearly new. Two burglar-proof chests, size 7x4 feet. Apply to GAGE, at 224 West Monroe-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD BANK counter. Apply at 37 West Madison-st.

SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, AND SHRUBbery at reduced prices. A. H. FOSKETT, 321 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK ADDITION—LOTS in this subdivision for $250 each; small payment down, balance long time; the cheapest and most attractive property in or around Chicago; land high and dry, handsomely adorned by shade trees, sidewalks, &c., 6 miles from the Court House, approachable by two splendid turnpike drives and on the Northwestern Railroad; formerly 7 trains, with now 10 trains; 25 houses are now in process of building, 50 houses will be erected during the summer. Every purchaser is sure to double his money in 6 months. Liberal deduction will be made where whole blocks are sold, or where parties will build immediately. MILLER & RIGDON, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—BEAUTIFUL homes, with large grounds. New house, lot 100 feet east front, with modern improvements, $5,500; easy terms, if not sold soon will rent. Also, new house, east front, corner lot 150x200, shaded with beautiful oaks; will rent if not sold soon. Also, new house, with gas, bath, and laundry; beautiful location, $7,500. Also, desirable lots and other property on favorable terms. T. A. COSGROVE, office at Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surroundings extremely beautiful; 100 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake LaBelle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near churches, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 300 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GREENLEAF & PAUL OFFER for sale on easy terms, houses, lots and choice improved property, at Evanston, South Evanston, Ravenswood, Wilmette, Glencoe and Highland Park. Full particulars on application at their office, Room 17 Union Central Block, Chicago, and Scott's building, Evanston.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN E ½ S E ¼ 11, 37, 13, on Tracy-av., 14 miles from Washington Heights dummy, suitable for cheap subdivision; $140 per acre, on easy terms. AYRES & HOFF, Agents, 161 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE FOREST, SUBURBAN residences, and desirable residence sites, in the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 20 LOTS FRONTing Junction and Englewood-avs., east of Halsted-st. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF HIGH RIDGE LAND, south of Englewood, accessible by gravelled streets and by steam dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad. This property is suitable for immediate subdivision. Price $800 per acre; payable $500 cash, $500 in one year, and $2,000 in four years, 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. SMITH, ... Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE, WITH 50 FEET OF ground, in the South Division, in a desirable locality; price not to exceed $25,000. Also, house on Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st.; in price from $12,000 to $15,000. ... 5, 10, or 20 acres on Michigan, Indiana, or South Park-avs., or Grand Boulevard. Also, 200 or 300 feet on Michigan-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st., for which we have a cash customer. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOUSE AND GARden, near good school, cheap, on monthly payments; give location and particulars. Address X 47, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW MORE CAN be accommodated with board and lodging; also day boarders taken.

17 BISHOP COURT—UNFURNISHED FRONT parlor, with closet, to rent, with board for man and wife. Apply as above.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—2 SUITES NICE ROOMS with board.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted. Good neighborhood and central location. Good accommodations. P. FLANNERY.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-av.—Furnished rooms, with full or partial board, embracing home comforts and economy. Eastern family.

248 CALUMET-AV.—TWO NICE PARLOR suites; also two fine, large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; other rooms for gents, in couples or single; first-class board; large brick house; all conveniences; pleasant location; near cars.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate persons wanting board with a fine suite of rooms nicely furnished, and first-class board. Terms reasonable.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board may be obtained.

365 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SPACIOUS FRONT room, with alcove, suitable for gentleman and wife, to rent, with board.

503 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. ONE OR TWO boarders wanted in a small family.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, NEWLY furnished sleeping-room, with or without board.

MADISON HOUSE—124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $6 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-st., in first-class marble front house (furnished, with first class board). A large front room, second floor, $30 per week, gent and wife. A medium front room, third floor, $25 per week, gent and wife. A medium back room, second floor, $25 per week, gent and wife. A medium back room, second floor, $20, for two gentlemen. None but ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM OF 180 ACRES with stock and crop, near large town in Eastern Iowa. Good city property taken, or will sell on long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE AND TRUSTY horse, and light delivery wagon and harness, in exchange for a fine gold, full-jewelled, stem-winding watch (ladies' size), and very heavy long chain, both new. Address R 96, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE, TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, A restaurant, with sample bar, lease, license, stock, and fixtures, doing a good business in a good locality. Apply to McKENZIE, Mandarin Tea Store, 33 West Randolph-st.

A BARGAIN—DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale. Trade established in town of 7,000 on Michigan Central Railroad. Satisfactory reasons. Address K 69, Tribune office.

A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS OFfered for sale on the South Side; good location; lease for 12 months. Inquire at 177 West Madison-st.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR SAFE AND PROFitable investment can find a bona fide and legitimate business at WESTBROOK'S, 21 South Canal-st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH small capital, to take a half interest in a well-established hardware store. For particulars address C. G. BROWNING, 808 West Lake-st.

BRICK-MAKING—TO A MAN OF SOME CAPItal a rare opportunity is now offered to go into the brick manufacture. The lease for three years of one of the best brick-making locations in the city, with excellent water privileges, new steam brick machinery, carts, moulds, trucks, barrows, etc., is offered for sale very cheap. The outlay required would be repaid in a single season. Address Y 96, Tribune office.

FIXTURES FOR A TEA STORE, FANCY TIN cans, caddies, tables, counters, scales, gas fixtures, etc., etc., for sale. Inquire of MAYNARD, 403 West Lake-st.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, WITH THREE billiard tables, two years' lease at low rent, and doing a good business and well located, for sale. Good reason for selling. Address X 88, Tribune office.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—WITH DWELLing house, and 32 acres of land. The mill building is three stories high; ... run of burrs; machinery in good order. ... One of the best wheat-growing sections of the State. One mile from railroad station. The mill now doing a good business. Address GEORGE H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

LEASE, STORE, AND FIXTURES NO. 33 TWENty-second-st., will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Broker.

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS FOR SALE—store to rent. First-class trade established, one of the best and oldest stands in Chicago. Doing a splendid business. Ill health of proprietor will not permit a continuance in business. For particulars call on D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

STORE AND LOT AT LIVE STATION, NEAR city, good farming country; the location for grocery, millinery, dry goods; $800, easy terms. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIROUS of investing in planing mill property is invited to a first-class mill well located in this city. Mill, machinery, &c., all in first-class order. Cost about $23,000, without ground. Engine about 100 horse power. Buildings large and commodious, adapted for the manufacture of sash, doors, &c., packing boxes, or other manufacturing purposes. The location is one of the best in the city, near railroads and docks. Will sell on easy terms, or will exchange for one-third cash, balance in desirable real estate. Object in selling is to settle up interest belonging to a party recently deceased. Address A G H, Tribune office, with full name, address, and where interview may be had.

$450 WILL BUY A BARBER SHOP NOW doing a good business, four chairs, room in large Chicago, ... ; rent very cheap, lease one year; good reason given for selling. Corner Clark and Harrison-sts.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN $2,000 stock, with business clearing $200 month; no bonus asked. 56 West Washington-st., Room ...

$700—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE city I will sell my half interest in a business that pays large profits and will bear investigation. Address 362 West Taylor-st., Chicago, Ill.

$2,200 WILL SECURE THE EXCLUSIVE control of the best selling and paying picture frame in the West, with standing contract for the manufacture of them for one year. Can show by actual sales that they are paying from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum and only partially introduced. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Manufacturers, picture frame dealers, or parties desiring an easy good paying business, would do well to call at 98 South Desplaines-st. and examine for themselves.

MACHINERY.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, boring, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK Albany-st. Iron Works, of New York, manufacture steam engines and boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, office 84 Central Block, Market-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

A. OLYBOURN & SON, SAND CONTRACtors. We have on hand from 500 to 1,000 yards of sand all the time; all orders promptly attended to; sand delivered in all parts of the city at reasonable rates. Office, 57 North Clark-st., Room 5, Chicago.

FOR SALE—1,200 YARDS PURE SAND ON Douglas-place for 50 cents cubic yard. Inquire RICHARD RILEY, cor. Twelfth and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD OLD BRICK, BY GEDDES & REID, 144 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—DRY 1-INCH AND 1¼-INCH CLEAR lumber. Inquire at HOUGH'S Packing House dock, South Halsted-st. bridge.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—SASH WEIGHTS ALL sizes. A. DAUBE, 55 Blue Island-av.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE, AT 143 ADams-st. J. D. DECREET.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—NOW OCCUPIED AS A LUMBER yard, dock and yard 511 Archer-av., corner Quarry-st. Buildings, scales, horses and wagons for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—BY T. A. JACKSON, 580 STATE-ST., lots at 1 per foot in the vicinity of American Bridge Works, M. S. & R. R. shops, new smelting works, R. I. shops, and Stock Yards.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL in the wholesale jewelry business. Only thoroughly experienced need apply. STARK & ALLEN, 166 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR A RETAIL boot and shoe business. Only such ... have experience in the business need apply. Inquire No. 83 West Randolph-st., corner Clinton.

Trades.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BODY-MAKERS, 3 trimmers, and two painters, at once, by G. HAWLEY & CO., McGregor, Iowa.

WANTED—PAPER-HANGERS—AT 222 SOUTH Halsted-st. GOODWIN & WHIDDEN.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER, AT 41 AND 43 Fifth-av. (Wells-st.)

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR FOREman of machine shop; one who is thoroughly posted in iron fronts can learn of a good situation by addressing H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—COOPERS—TEN COOPERS, MEN with families preferred, for flour barrel work, at our shops at Lockport; steady employment through the year. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, IN Joliet, wages $? per week and board; permanent situation. Address P. E. WEISMANTLE, Box 263, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—PLUMBERS MONDAY MORNING at DANNEHLS & BROWN, 453 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE clerk and tinner to take charge of a store, used to accustomed to a country trade. First-class references required. Address L. MILK, Chebanse, Ills.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS; steady work and good salary. 131 Twenty-second-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST—A GOOD workman will find steady work and good wages at the Allegan Iron Works, Allegan, Mich.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER—call at No. 18 West Randolph-st. Side entrance.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS—AT THE NEW Ball grounds, Twenty-third-st., west of State.

WANTED—A GOOD BUS PAINTER THIS morning at 267 West Lake-st. W. A. BUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A grocery store, one willing to work and understands horses. Apply at 566 Jefferson-st., corner of Wright.

WANTED—20 COLORED MEN. NEW YORK Patent Carpet Renovating Company, 51 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COLORED GENTLEMAN TO WEAR a fancy Dolly Varden suit and distribute circulars; must stand six feet high in his stockings. Apply at Chicago Novelty and Art Exhibition, No. 50 South Halsted-st., opposite Academy of Music.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 100 teams, highest wages paid, and free fare to the work. 60 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY, SCANDInavian preferred. Apply at 5 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—25 GOOD SAWMILL HANDS; wages, $26 per month and board; free fare. Apply at 6 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—2 BOARDING BOSSES, ... LAborers, and choppers for the Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day; 2 ... company pay; no office charges, and ... from wages; plenty of station work at ... 25 West ... Apply to C. V. SNELL, Company's ... Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE ... TUESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, 300 ... men, and 20 teams for the Northwestern R... Company's work; high wages; free fare. Apply early to HENRY HJORTH, Agent for ... Company, 73 West Kinzie and 96 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD W... ... FOR CARriages and buggies; ... one for driving and work on the floor, at 12 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOOT AND SHOE FITTER WHO can furnish stock and first-class work, for a good custom trade. Address FREDERICK FRANCK, Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming Ter.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR HART'S Minstrels, one ... man, banjoist, clog dancer, and two or three mu... Address, at once, TOM HART, Barnes Hou...

WANTED—2 GOOD DRIVERS THIS MORNing. No drunkard need apply. W. A. BUSSELL, 267 West Lake-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANSING & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2 and $2.25 per day; station work at ... cents per yard, 500 men for Michigan Central Railroad; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan, $1.25 per cord; 50 for sawmills at $26 ... board. Also work to be had on farms, ... Free fare to most places. Apply ... CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable business. Will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 163 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SKILLFUL MEAT AND PASTRY cook for private family in country; $28 a month; references required. 811 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; must bring good reference. No. 172 Warren-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE boarding-house. Apply for three days at 193 ...

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL in a small family of grown persons. Inquire at 42 Oakwood-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS IN A SMALL family, one to cook, wash, and iron, one for second girl. Apply at 427 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 309 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A boarding house; good wages. Apply, with references, to 71 West Adams-st. P. FLANNERY.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN THE CITY, AND one cook in the country. Inquire 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply on Monday at 1467 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 155 NORTH CURTIS-ST., A good girl to do housework.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 145 SOUTH Halsted-st., immediately.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENEral housework. Apply at No. 17 Union-st., this morning.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK. Good wages. 190 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND WASH for family of 3 persons. Apply 263 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WORTHY AND COMPETENT American or English woman to assist in the work of a family of four at their summer home, Washington Heights. A steady home, and good wages offered. Call or send note to 738 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a private family. Good wages. 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 GIRLS TO DO kitchen work. No. 182 East Madison-st.

WANTED—3 SMART DINING-ROOM GIRLS. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING MACHINE operator, owning a machine, to work in a store on fine custom shirts. Apply 102 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AT 533 MILWAUKEE-AV. ONE machine girl and three girls to sew by hand.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED DRESS MAKers; only first-class hands need apply, to FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Twentieth-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIVE LADIES TO RIDE IN THE entree for a circus, and eight to travel with the ballet. MRS. HALL, 508 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS, TO-DAY, TO FILL OVER 150 first-class situations in hotels, restaurants, laundries, and private houses; $4 to $10 per week paid to competent help; 128 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 180 TWENTY-second-st., have just received the best lot of business wagons, open and top buggies that ever came to this market. We will not be undersold. Our work is first-class. Call at once, if you want a bargain.

BOARDING STABLE, 161 FOSTER-ST. PLENty of room for teams and teamsters.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES, TWO GOOD express wagons, one top and one open buggy. Inquire at 140 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ONE-HORSE TRUCK wagon and harness, as good as new. Inquire at 300 Hubbard-st.

GOOD, SOUND HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD, FOR sale, at 145 West Randolph-st.

JUST RECEIVED—SEVERAL CAR-LOADS OF open Concord buggies, both single and two-seated, which we are selling much below the market, at 181 and 183 West Lake-st. Jaques Hotel office, 179½ West Lake. WENTWORTH & CATE.

TOP BUGGIES, PHÆTONS, AND CARRIAGES, a large stock now arriving and for sale at the new repository, 344 West Randolph. G. L. BRADLEY.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF ANY KIND OF A light buggy, be sure to call at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 148 Michigan-av. Work made to order and warranted. Give us a call.

WANTED—A HORSE AND TOP BUGGY, BY A responsible party, for his keeping. Will only be used about two hours each day. Address M 31, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years made in sums of $1,000 to $25,000, by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 14 Congress-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Interest 9 per cent. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

$300 WANTED—FOR LEGITIMATE ENterprise in the city; first-class collateral security given. Address X 71, Tribune office.

8,000 OR $16,000, TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on Illinois farms, for 5 years; 10 per cent and commission. J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

$60,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt edged paper, &c. TAYLOR & SMITH, 126 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LARGE-SIZED BLACK-AND-TAN DOG. Had on a silver plated collar, with brass padlock. A reward will be paid for his return to 156 West Adams-st.

LOST—BETWEEN 22 SOUTH STATE AND Twenty-fifth-sts., one jet bracelet, with two gold stripes; chain and ornament attached. The finder will confer a favor by returning to 175 Twenty-fifth-st.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING $25, in the Milwaukee-av. stage. The owner can obtain the same by applying to JOHN LENDWER, 1147 Milwaukee-av.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF the 4th inst., a light bay mare; weighs about 1,100 pounds. Any one returning the same to No. 100 West Polk-st. will be liberally rewarded.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL carpenter, who has had twelve years' experience as foreman, salesman or to take charge of or superintend buildings. Can give good references. Address by letter, 161 William-st., corner Centre-av., near VanBuren-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COUPLE, MAN as coachman, or to take care of gentleman's place, wife as cook. Inquire 129 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH 3 years' experience in the bar business, wishes an engagement in a first-class saloon with a view to partnership. Address M 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH civil engineer and draughtsman of five years' American experience, in either field or office work. Address N 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS bar-tender, or to take charge of a bar or as assistant; no objections to going to the country; has reference from last employer, where he worked 5 years. Address L 61, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady who has all the furniture complete for housekeeping. Widower with children preferred. Call and see. MRS. EDWARDS, 129 Twenty-first-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A WET NURSE. Inquire at 44 Newberry-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—A SPLENDID 2-STORY cottage, neatly furnished. Will be rented cheap to a good tenant. No better location. 5 South Sangamon-st., near Madison. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 186 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE IN NORTH EVANSTON a number of houses of from 4 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for one or two years at from $20 to $35 per month, paid yearly in advance, and give the party renting the privilege of purchasing within the time at my present advertised prices; or I will ... for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, ... South Canal-st.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD, NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms, closets, &c., woods, ... year. Inquire of J. H. HURBURD, or GEO. A. HERRICK, 145 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MY house, No. 553 Wabash-av., ... 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front, with brick stable—to a private family only. Apply for permit to the undersigned at Room ..., from 10 to 11 and 1 to 4 o'clock. ALBERT T. LINCOLN.

TO RENT—BY J. L. DAVIS, 278 STATE-ST. 2-story and basement brick house No. 11 Ellis ... all modern improvements except gas. Also, ... in building 278 State-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ... Hayne-st., $40 per month; ... Hoyne-st., $45 per month. CHACE & ADELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house of 14 rooms, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., for 1 year, $2,000. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—A FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE fronting Union Park; or house for rent, and will sell furniture. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—$60 PER MONTH, WEST JACKSON-st., new and handsome house, 12 rooms, suitable for two families. A. KIDDER, 65 South Desplaines.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A 2-story and basement frame house, with stable, on Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.; price $150 per month. Address G 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—512 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., a 2 story French-roof and basement house; contains 12 rooms, well furnished throughout. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement frame dwelling, fronting on Michigan-av. and known as No. 2 Eldridge-court. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE, CONTAINing 5 rooms, with summer kitchen, with or without barn. Inquire on the premises, 20 Margaret-st., second house from Catherine.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, in good order, modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling, No. 8 Eldridge-court; also the whole or part of the adjoining building No. 10, can be rented with No. 8. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—FOR 4 MONTHS, A HANDsomely furnished frame house, rent moderate to the right parties. Apply at 1,036 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A NEW BOARDING-HOUSE ON Archer-av., large enough for twenty boarders. Inquire of A. T. EWING, 467 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR SIX MONTHS, the six-roomed cottage, southeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE ... new marble ... building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—THE PREMISES 226 EAST MONroe-st., now occupied by us, consisting of two shops ... and 90 feet square of ground. These shops are centrally located, handy for carpenter shops or storage. Apply on premises to BROWN BROS., Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 50x100, IN our new brick building; this is an unusual chance to secure a good business location, with view of lake insurance. Inquire on the premises. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 279 WEST MADIson-st., $180 per month. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED brick store, No. 18 State-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., 4 stories and basement. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 231 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM. Apply to R. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 73 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 State-st.; fine light on front and side, corner of alley. Apply on the first floor to HERRING & CO., 46 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN BUILDing 66 and 68 East Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. D. K. PARSONS, 40 Van Buren.

TO RENT—A LARGE OFFICE, WITH RAILing and gas fixtures; also desk room; also an upper floor suitable for light business. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 33 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FINE PARLOR 18X40 FEET, suitable for a physician, dentist, or light business.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, 30x80 FEET, $2,500. First floor above, same size, $1,000; second floor, $900; basement, $600; in the new and elegant marble front block on State-st., near Van Buren. See them. C. S. WALLER, 63 Third-av.

TO RENT—AT 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST., A LARGE front office, immediately over the Tribune office, now occupied by O. W. Barrett & Co., insurance agents. Apply at once as above. Rent $1,200 per annum.

TO RENT—PARLORS SUITABLE FOR DENtists or millinery, and rooms en suite. No. 783 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BARN; ALSO A large frame barn; both situated near the corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. For particulars inquire of H. M. CURTIS, 107 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES AND DWELLINGS, NOS. 915 and 917 South Halsted-st. Inquire of JOHN COOK, 211 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AIRY BASEMENT SUITable for billiard room or restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Peck-court. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED SLEEPing room with or without board. Apply at 549 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—BY THE day, for a short time, at No. 611 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, ON first and second floors. 109 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOM FOR A SMALL FAMily, at 73 Wright-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front parlor bedroom for one or two gentlemen, and another small furnished bedroom for one gentleman, in a small private German family. 283 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentleman, $15; front parlor unfurnished. 84 South Morgan.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed lodging rooms. 14 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BACK PARLOR, UNFURnished; also a neatly-furnished chamber, at 978 Wabash-av., three doors north of Twenty second-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, AND 1 LARGE square room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 178 Third-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, IN the new house, 20 Congress-st. For particulars, apply to THOS. ANDREWS, 19 Congress-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, WITHOUT board, to responsible parties, large front sleeping rooms. The whole second floor en suite, on advantageous terms. Apply at 344 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED, CONnected rooms, to gentlemen only. Inquire at 558 State-st., first floor up-stairs. Call to-day (Sunday).

TO RENT—FIVE NEW FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. Inquire at 206 Third-av., between Polk and Taylor.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BRICK BUILDING west end Lake-st. bridge. Inquire in R. CHESTER'S Lamp Store.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BOOK AGENTS FOR A new work by John S. C. Abbott, suited to every family and all classes. The theme, the price, and style, renders it the best book for canvassers ever published. The field is clear, with no competition. Address at once, B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESidential Campaign Book; the greatest work of the year; prospectus, post paid, 75 cents; an immense sale guaranteed. Also for my campaign charts and new maps. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR PROFESSOR JONES' ink eraser and two other first-selling articles; paying $5 to $10 a day on small capital. A. RAY, 235 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL the most beautiful articles ever introduced; something entirely new, and sold only by agents. Send for terms and a sample, to PEARSON & BLUSSER, South Bend, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CHANCELLOR L. JENKS HAS REMOVED TO the southwest corner of Harrison-st. and Wabash-av. Having disposed of his houses he will give his entire attention to selling real estate.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, without publicity. Eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

THE LADY PRINCIPAL OF ONE OF THE most fashionable and flourishing young ladies boarding and day schools in New York City, located in the upper part of town, on the best avenue, wishes, in order to go abroad for a season, to form a connection with a thoroughly accomplished lady with means and references. Address BOARDING SCHOOL, Box 5165, P. O. New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEFORE BUYING A CABINET ORGAN, GO TO the factory, 62 East Indiana-st., and see the "Nicholson." An examination will prove it to have no superior in the world. Every instrument warranted 5 years. Prices, $50 to $175.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS JUST RECEIVED from Boston, for sale cheap. New pianos for sale cheaper than ever, and on time. H. GOULD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty second-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. J. BECKER, TEACHER OF PIANO, guitar, and violin, at residences or at his house, No. 4 Langley-st. Charges reasonable.

WANTED—A FEW MORE PUPILS, BY A competent piano and vocal teacher; best of references given. Address F 35, Tribune office.

MAN, WIFE, AND CHILD.

Disgraceful Squabble between Parents for the Custody of an Infant.

Exposure of one of Prof. Buchanan's "Graduates"...How Quackery is Practiced.

Judge Tree Decides that the Child Shall Remain With its Mother.

Some two weeks since Edward S. Franks sued out a writ or *habeas corpus* in the Circuit Court, directed to his wife, Caroline N. Franks, the object of which was to obtain possession of a child, Viola E. Franks, aged 5 years. In his petition, Franks stated, under oath, that the respondent was his wife; that the child was his; that the mother had absconded from their abode at Milwaukee, kidnapping the child; that she was not a proper person to support the infant; that he, the father, was her lawful guardian, a man of substance, able, and willing to surely all her allowance.

Mrs. Franks, by her return, admitted the marriage, the birth of the child, its age, and the fact that she was an inebriate; the custodian of the infant, and tendered the fact that the husband and father was a traveling quack, a habitual drunkard, etc. Thus she threw upon the father the burden of proving that he was a person fit to receive the charge of a child of infant years. The case went over for two weeks.

On Saturday the case came on to be heard before Judge Tree, and occupied all the day.

The testimony constituted a printed mass, almost totally unfit for publication. On the part of the wife, it appeared that the parties were married, she being a second wife, in New York, on the 9th day of December, 1863; thence they went to Boston, where, after living six years, they commenced traveling, in the character of Professor and Doctoress, and so engaged, as his *avant courier*, a woman, Ellen, or Helen, sometimes known as Josephine Cairns, who had a husband from whom Mrs. Franks supposed, upon the strength of a lawyer's letter, she had been divorced. She generally preceded the party to arrange the announcement business, procure halls for lecturing, etc. Franks, although he had not studied at any college or medical school, purchased of one Professor Pfaffinder, of Philadelphia, several diplomas of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, and was constituted, as a complement for the activity of his wife, such diplomas, LL. D. of the Eclectic University through the same agency. To enable his wife to practice as a doctress, Franks procured from some of his own bogus sheepskins the initials and inserted hers. At last the family found itself at Milwaukee, where Franks registered with the Board of Health as a graduate of a respectable Medical College of Pennsylvania. During the spring time he practiced in mysterious ways, as inquiry was put on foot which exploded that statement, and ceased his practice in public, while quacking and resorted in his lighting-rod to Milwaukee. At the latter city he set up with the woman Carnes, or Helen, whom he represented as his wife, and the optical delusion line, advertising special cures for special diseases. In and at the sale of his spectacles he used letters pretending to be written by the late Abraham Lincoln, the estimable, Millard Fillmore, and other notables. It also appeared that a daughter by the first wife of the Doctor went to live by the act of the Doctor and to the care of the mother, and this same woman was the person he brought to his home to care for his infant, and it was her husband, a very worthless fellow, who, when he was a frequent drinker, considerably given to the use of abusive language, and a victim of jealousy, had the audacity to order the wife forbidden his wife to receive male visitors, receiving in the professional tours in consequence of all events from Mrs. Cairns, who is also accused of being no better than she should be, to which she politely answered that if Franks was not expected to be home and Cairns (the wife) would be found enough to tell him of it.

On the other side, the Lt. D. and his partner, Mrs. Cairns, testified that Franks was a drunkard, and no better than she should be, that was. She child he was contending for was not his, a fact which he denied, for he had written to the doctor to be supposed to be its father, describing the child, to know whether it had any physiological reasons to prevent under which he could claim the infant, or show that he (Franks) was not its father. And the Doctor had only returned him an insulting letter.

It further appeared that the Doctor owned no property except the stock in trade of the medicine store, and that he subsequently sold this establishment to one to Mrs. Cairns.

The Court, Judge Tree, rendered the controversy by the following decision:

This is a question of fact, as it seems to me. I understand the wonderful power of attorney in the hands of that the father has a paramount right to the custody of the child until its maturity, unless circumstances shall be shown which render it improper to apply that rule; that, in other words, subject to the exception mentioned, he has the paramount right. The Court looks in every instance to the best interests of the child, having regard to its moral habits, and ability of the parent to provide for the child. If the Court finds these bad, it will discard the child for the father, and give the custody to the mother. In this case I do not propose to review the evidence. It seems to me it would be an unnecessary pain to these parties. It is sufficient for me to say that my mind is brought to the conviction, from all the evidence, that the case is one in which I would not be justified in taking this child from the mother, and consigning it to the custody of its father. The child, in fact, is a girl of very tender years, (four scarcely years of age,) of peculiar nervous temperament, fondly attached to its mother, as everybody has a right to be, and to whom it looks for affection in court, and she, at least, has equal ability with the father to maintain the child. I think the child is as great many years younger than he; she has a trade, and is at this time in actual employment, and, according to the evidence, has been for a period of industry much in demand, while she also has several children to support. I do not doubt a good livelihood. I shall leave the child with her mother, where she will at least be well off as with her father, and I am induced to the opinion she will be more contented and happy. I think she will be better provided for than she would with the father. It is not necessary to review the evidence for the purpose of showing how I arrive at this conclusion. I think any other course than the one I pursue may must have been contest that this is the only proper course to pursue. I shall, therefore, not require the child from this jurisdiction, in the sum of $1,000; condition of further that the father may have access to the child at all reasonable times.

ANTI-RAILROAD.

The Chicago & LaSalle Road Denounced at a Citizens' Meeting.

A meeting of property owners on Robeson and the streets through which the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company ask the right of way to come into the city was held on Saturday evening. The attendance was not very large. Ald. Bailey was called to the chair, and stated the whereabouts of the ordinance submitted to the Council. It had been referred to the Clerk for engrossing, and would come up again. He desired to know what the property owners thought about the amendment to the eighth section, making it obligatory on the Company to pay damage to the resident land owners only. He believed the railroad to be a benefit to the city. It was the best thing he understood, to have the road run the track beyond Riverside.

Mr. Hayes said it was a great wrong to run a railroad on Robeson. It was an oppression, and should be resisted by every peaceful means. The idea of a poor man seeking the aid of the Common Council, and that body taking the side of McDermott, or whatever her name may be, in the official delusion line, advertising special cures for special diseases, and in the sale of his spectacles he used letters pretending to be written by the late Abraham Lincoln, the estimable, Millard Fillmore, and other notables. It also appeared that a daughter by the first wife of the Doctor went to live by the act of the Doctor and to the care of the mother, and this same woman was the person he brought to his home to care for his infant, and it was her husband, a very worthless fellow, who, when he was a frequent drinker, considerably given to the use of abusive language, and a victim of jealousy, had the audacity to order the wife forbidden his wife to receive male visitors, receiving in the professional tours in consequence of all events from Mrs. Cairns, who is also accused of being no better than she should be, to which she politely answered that if Franks was not expected to be home and Cairns (the wife) would be found enough to tell him of it.

On the other side, the Lt. D. and his partner, Mrs. Cairns, testified that Franks was a drunkard, and no better than she should be, that was. She child he was contending for was not his, a fact which he denied, for he had written to the Doctor to be supposed to be its father, describing the child, to know whether it had any physiological reasons to prevent under which he could claim the infant, or show that he (Franks) was not its father. And the Doctor had only returned him an insulting letter.

It further appeared that the Doctor owned no property except the stock in trade of the medicine store, and that he subsequently sold this establishment to one to Mrs. Cairns.

The Court, Judge Tree, rendered the controversy by the following decision:

This is a question of fact, as it seems to me. I understand the wonderful power of attorney in the hands of that the father has a paramount right to the custody of the child until its maturity, unless circumstances shall be shown which render it improper to apply that rule; that, in other words, subject to the exception mentioned, he has the paramount right. The Court looks in every instance to the best interests of the child, having regard to its moral habits, and ability of the parent to provide for the child. If the Court finds these bad, it will discard the child for the father, and give the custody to the mother. In this case I do not propose to review the evidence. It seems to me it would be an unnecessary pain to these parties. It is sufficient for me to say that my mind is brought to the conviction, from all the evidence, that the case is one in which I would not be justified in taking this child from the mother, and consigning it to the custody of its father. The child, in fact, is a girl of very tender years, (four scarcely years of age,) of peculiar nervous temperament, fondly attached to its mother, as everybody has a right to be, and to whom it looks for affection in court, and she, at least, has equal ability with the father to maintain the child. I think the child is as great many years younger than he; she has a trade, and is at this time in actual employment, and, according to the evidence, has been for a period of industry much in demand, while she also has several children to support. I do not doubt a good livelihood. I shall leave the child with her mother, where she will at least be as